THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 315 ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1904—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS

SUMMARY OF NEWS

SUNDAY IN EAST AT A GLANCE

ALONG the Yalu Japanese lines extend for thirty miles. The Russians are fortifying the Manchurian side of the river. Tiger Hill is again the key to the situation.

In the belief of the Russian general staff the Japanese will not attempt to invade the Mancurian interior, remembering Napoleon.

FORECAST.

For Georgia—Fair Monday, except showers in north portion. Tuesday showers and colder; fresh south winds.

TODAY AND TONIGHT.

The Bijou: The Bijou Opera Company, 8:15 p. m.

Piedmont park: Atlanta v. Nashville 3:30 p. m.

LOCAL.

Memorial day will be celebrated in Atlanta tomorrow with exercises at the capitol before noon, followed by a parade of troops and patriotic organizations in the afternoon.

The hearing of the writ of prohibition against Justice Ormond, which comes up tomorrow in superior court, may again be postponed on account of the absence of Chief Ball.

The famous battle flag of the Forty-first Georgia will be seen in the Memorial day parade at LaGrange. The flag will be publicly exhibited for the first time since the war.

The sale of the Collier property on Peachtree and West Peachtree streets will occur this morning commencing at 10:30 o'clock.

The dedication of the new Cumberland Presbyterian church at Spring and West Harris streets, occurred yesterday morning.

Police and detectives yesterday located three blind tigers in the center of the city.

GEORGIA.

Federal grand jury at Athens will investigate four cases of alleged peonage.

H. H. Thornton, of Atlanta, will be the orator at Palmetto Memorial day.

Lawrence James is arrested in Savannah for stealing railroad tickets.

Myers may be mayor of Savannah for five consecutive terms.

The Georgia chatauqua at Albany has brilliant opening.

Cuthbert now has railroad to the gulf of Mexico.

SOUTHERN.

A shooting affray among negroes in Tennessee came near provoking a riot.

Governor Jelks offers rewards for conviction of men who lynched a negro.

Croft leads by narrow margin in South Carolina congressional race.

Huntsville Christian church is still engaged in litigation.

DOMESTIC.

The time of the senate during the present week will be devoted wholly to clearing the calendar preparatory to adjournment, which most senators still say will occur during the present week.

The house was in session for over five hours yesterday for the purpose of paying tribute to the memory of the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna, the late Representative C. W. Thompson, of Alabama, and the late Representative W. W. Long day and night sessions are the programme in the house this week, as the leaders plan to end the session Thursday.

Judge George Gray will preside at the international arbitration conference to be held in June.

FOREIGN.

At Elesd, an Italian market town, a gendarme commander was killed by a socialist, whereupon the gendarmes fired on the crowd, killing twenty-three.

President Loubet of France arrived in Rome yesterday, where he was accorded a hearty welcome.

Private Keenan, of the Fourteenth artillery, drowned while fishing. Skiles, of Ohio.

SOLDIER DIES IN OCEAN WAVES

Private Keenan Drowned While Fishing Near Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—Privates Mitchell Keenan, Jack Fuller and Winfield McClellan, of the Fourteenth company of the Coast artillery, were fishing at Tybee this afternoon, when their boat capsized and they were thrown into the water. They started to swim for the shore and Corporal Thomas Connelly, who was fishing near by and had noticed the accident, rowed to their assistance. Privates Fuller and McClellan the corporal reached just in time to drag aboard his boat. The two men were in an exhausted condition and the post surgeons had to work upon them to bring them around. Keenan sank before Connelly could reach him, but some time afterwards the corporal found Keenan's body. It was taken to the fort, where every effort was made to resuscitate him, but without avail.

PISTOL DUEL CAUSES PANIC.

Negroes at Church Engage in Exciting Shooting Affray.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 24.—A pistol duel caused a congregation of negro worshippers to quickly disperse today near Beans Station, Tenn. George Whitesides and Arizona Goins had trouble over a woman and both pulled pistols and began firing. Goins fell dead with a bullet through his heart and a brother, Jim Goins, was mortally wounded. Whitesides was shot through one arm, while another bullet, which would otherwise have killed him, smashed a whisky flask which he had in an inside coat pocket. The shooting nearly caused a riot.

CUBA AND CANAL CHIEF FEATURES

Work Done by Fifty-eighth Congress.

Necessity for Pension Legislation by Act of President Roosevelt in Issuing Service Order—No General River and Harbor Bill.

Washington, April 24.—The important legislative accomplishments of the first and second sessions of the fifty-eighth congress were confined to the Cuban reciprocity treaty and the ratification of a treaty by the senate and the subsequent initiation of legislation which commits the United States to the construction of the Panama canal, connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

The special session was called for the express purpose of carrying out the pledge of the nation to Cuba. The Panama development was one which arose suddenly and received decisive and immediate action at the hands of President Roosevelt and the senate.

The conservatism incident to the approaching presidential campaign as usual was manifested by those responsible for the acts of the national legislative body. The annual supply bills were made up with an eye to economy. Incidentally they were passed with greater dispatch than heretofore has been the case at a long session.

The senate ratified the treaty negotiated with Cuba to carry out the terms of the Platt amendment. It also ratified the Chinese commercial treaty, which provides for two open ports in Manchuria.

Chairman Hemenway, of the house committee on appropriations, in a statement compiled under his direction gives the total of all supply bills (subject to slight changes in pending bills) as $597,802,324, to which must be added $84,971,820 for interest on the public debt. The estimated revenues are $704,472,060. No river and harbor bill, maxing provision for new projects of improvement in the rivers and harbors of the country, was undertaken. Likewise no omnibus measure carrying provision for new public buildings was allowed to pass.

Fourteen Hundred Bills Passed.

While a total of over 1,400 bills became laws during the two sessions, less than 150 of them were "public" bills, and of this latter number one-half simply authorized the bridging of rivers and other such undertakings. Several amendments have been adopted to facilitate the administration of the public land laws.

A step in the direction of "world peace" has been taken through the formation of an American group affiliated with the interparliamentary union for international arbitration, and the official recognition of this "group" by the passage of a joint resolution extending an invitation to the union to hold its next annual meeting at St. Louis, and appropriating $50,000 for expenses. A joint resolution was enacted providing for the transportation aboard a government vessel of not exceeding six hundred of the public school teachers of Porto Rico to the United States during the coming summer. Provision was made for the extension of the coastwise shipping laws of the United States to the Philippine islands after July 1, 1906.

It was made a crime to "crimp" seamen of the United States by soliciting them as lodgers or charging a fee for shipping them.

The only general pension legislation

Continued on Third Page.

EIGHTEEN POLES DIE ON GALLOWS

Russia Executes Entire Band of Warsaw Revolutionary Conspirators.

Warsaw, April 24.—It is reported that eighteen conspirators have been hanged after their trial in connection with a Polish revolutionary plot.

JUDGE STOPS PROCEEDINGS.

Injunction in Coweta Sheriff's Race May Be Permanent.

Newnan, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—The most exciting contest in the primary election Wednesday was that for sheriff, the candidates being J. L. Brown, the incumbent, and John H. Jones. Brown was defeated by a small majority and on yesterday filed notice of contest with the county executive committee. To this petition Jones demurred on the ground that notice of contest was not filed within the time allowed under the rules adopted by the executive committee and for other reasons. The committee overruled the demurrer and decided to allow the contest to proceed. This afternoon Judge R. W. Freeman issued a temporary order restraining the executive committee from taking any further action in the proceedings and he will hear argument May 16 on a motion to make the injunction permanent.

ITALIAN CHEERS GREET LOUBET

President of France Given Welcome at Rome.

Drive from Train to Quirinal Had Every Appearance of Triumphal March—Fifteen Thousand Persons in Torchlight Parade.

Rome, April 24.—President Loubet, accompanied by Foreign Minister Delcasse and party, arrived today to repay the visit of King Victor Emanuel to Paris in October, last. They were met at the station by the court dignitaries. At the station also were the members of the Italian cabinet and all the high officers of state.

As the president stepped from the train the Prince Colonna welcomed him on behalf of the city. The king and president embraced each other while the "Marseillaise" was played by several bands.

The drive to the quirinal was then taken up and it had all the appearance of a triumphal march, culminating in an ovation at the palace, where President Loubet, King Victor, Queen Helena and the princes were obliged to appear on the balcony.

Ambassador Tower and United States Ambassador to Germany Andrew White witnessed the passage of the procession from the garden of the American church, in which a tribune had been erected. On this tribune were also many members of the diplomatic corps and several Americans. Along the route were massed more than 500,000 persons, including many from the provinces and abroad.

Immediately after she had received President Loubet, the queen sent a telegram to Mme. Loubet, saying the rejoicing today "only lacked the presence of she of whose amiability I had many proofs while in Paris."

A great torchlight procession, in which 15,000 persons took part produced a fantastic effect. The procession crossed to the quirinal, where it made an imposing demonstration and was witnessed by 100,000 persons. President Loubet, the king and queen and princes saw the torchlight procession from the balcony of the quirinal, on which they remained for twenty minutes, being constantly acclaimed.

The clericals desired to organize a demonstration of protest against the visit of President Loubet, their purpose being first to meet at St. Peter for prayer at the moment of the president's arrival, but this plan was not carried out, it having been learned that the pope disapproved of such a demonstration.

From an official source it is learned that Italy desires to prove that while adhering to the triple alliance, she is quite free to entertain friendly relations with other powers, having for her object the maintenance of peace. This was brought about by the Anglo-French-Italian accord with regard to affairs in the Balkans.

Any other interpretation which may be given to President Loubet's presence in Italy is unfounded.

RISKED LIVES TO SAVE MANIAC

Firemen Struggled on a Twelve-Inch Ledge Eighty Feet Above Ground.

New York, April 24.—Captain Clark, of the New York fire department, and two firemen engaged in a desperate struggle with a maniac before daylight today on a 12-inch ledge which forms the base of the Mansard rook of the Manhattan Eye and Ear hospital in this city.

The ledge is 80 feet above the ground, and the man they risked their lives to rescue from his perilous position was powerful, and fought vigorously, but he was finally forced through a window into the hospital, where several policemen subdued him.

The maniac was Robert Hindman, who had been admitted to the hospital a week ago to be prepared for an operation for the removal of a swelling in the ear. He showed no sign of mental disturbance until last night, when he suddenly became maniacal. Some time after midnight he escaped from his room to the narrow ledge, carrying with him a heavy pitcher, with which he threatened the nurses and policemen who appeared at the window to induce him to return.

As it was impossible to get behind the desperate man from inside the hospital, the fire department was at last appealed to. A 76-foot extension ladder was cautiously raised, and in the dark Hindman's attention was not attracted by it. Captain Clark refused to assign any of his men to so dangerous and unusual task, and went up himself, followed by Firemen Jeremiah Scanlon and Henry W. Kimley.

Hindman had just thrown the pitcher through the window where the policemen were holding his attention, when Clark crept up behind, seized the man by the throat and choked him, while his companions grasped his legs.

Though taken by surprise, Hindman fought back desperately.

Judge Simonton Unchanged.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 24.—Physicians at the Orthopaiedic hospital, where Judge Charles B. Simonton, of Charleston, S. C., is lying quite ill, said tonight that the patient is resting comfortably and that there is no change in his conditon. He remains quite weak.

FOR THIRTY MILES ALONG YALU JAPANESE FACE RUSSIAN LINES



AN ARMY ON SKI.

It has been suggested that if the Russian and Japanese armies had been trained to go on ski they could have been moved much more quickly from place to place over the deep snow. At present the Norwegian army is the only force that goes in for serious training on ski. Every winter they meet to spend several days maneuvering among the hills, where the snow is so deep that walking is impossible. Our illustration gives a good idea of the ski. It is made of wood about 7 feet long and 3½ inches broad turned up at the toe.

RECORD OF WAR TO DATE

February 6—Japan broke off diplomatic relations with Russia.
February 7—The Japanese seized Masampho, Korea, as a base of operations, and began landing troops in Korea.
February 8-9—Three Russian vessels were disabled by Japanese torpedo boats at Port Arthur. A general engagement between the hostile fleets and bombardment of Port Arthur followed in the forenoon, in which four more Russian warships were sunk or disabled.
February 9—Russian cruiser Variag and gunboat Korietz sunk off Che-mul-pho, Korea, after an hour's battle with a Japanese squadron. Secretary Hay sent a note to the European powers, asking them to cooperate in preserving the neutrality of China.
February 10—The czar issued a declaration of war, accusing Japan of bad faith. The mikado also issued a declaration of war.
February 11—President Roosevelt issued a proclamation of neutrality.
February 12—Russian torpedo transport Yenisei blown up at Port Arthur by accidentally striking a mine.
February 13—Russian cruiser Boyarin blown up by submarine mines at Port Arthur.
February 14—Six Russian colliers captured by the Japanese. Attack on Port Arthur by Japanese torpedo boats.
February 15—Landing of 19,000 Japanese troops at Che-mul-pho. Russians occupied Niuchwang.
February 16—Korea grants Japan the right to maneuver on Korean territory. Cruisers Nisshin and Kasaga, bought from Argentina, reach Japan.
February 17—All Korean telegraph lines seized by Japan. Japanese troops landed at Wonson.
February 18—Czar calls for volunteers under 40 years of age. Russian troops moved into Korea. Russia's army base was established at Harbin.
February 19—Russia declined to issue an exquatur to E. V. Morgan, appointed United States consul at Dalny. Russian squadron at Jibutil was ordered back to Cronstadt.
February 20—Cossacks routed a Japanese scouting party in northern Korea, 18 miles south of Wiju.
February 21—General Kuropatkin, Russian minister of war, was appointed to command of czar's armies in the Far East.
February 22—Japanese captured four Russian torpedo boats at Port Arthur.
February 23—The Russian Vladivostok squadron made an attempt to bombard Hakodate, but was prevented by a violent snow storm from entering the straits of Tsugaru.
February 24—The Japanese fleet towed four hulks, laden with stone, into the harbor of Port Arthur and sunk them in the channel. The Russian forts and the battle ship Retvizan returned the fire of Admiral Togo's warships.
February 26—The Japanese fleet again attacked Port Arthur, sinking one Russian torpedo boat.
February 29—Russian outposts encountered a strong Japanese force at Pingyang and retired.
March 3—The Vladivostok squadron attempted to pass around the northern coast of Japan, but found the enemy's warships on the watch, and returned to port.
March 4—More than 20,000 Japanese troops were landed from forty transports at Chi-nam-pho, Korea.
March 5—Russian troops, which had advanced as far south as Anju, retired toward the Yalu.
March 6—Japanese warships shelled Vladivostok.
March 7—A Japanese squadron took possession of the island of Lalyuntan, of the Elliott group, in the Korean sea.
March 9—Admiral Makaroff made a sortie from Port Arthur late at night with six Russian torpedo boat destroyers and attacked the Japanese torpedo boat flotilla. One Japanese torpedo boat was torpedoed and sunk and one Russian torpedo boat destroyer was also lost. The crew of the latter was either drowned or taken prisoners.
March 10—Admiral Makaroff made a sortie from Port Arthur and attacked the Japanese fleet. A Japanese torpedo boat and a Russian torpedo boat destroyer were sunk. The Japanese fleet again bombarded Port Arthur.
March 19—Russians were reported to be hastily fortifying Niuchwang in anticipation of a Japanese landing and attack.
March 22—Japanese bombarded Port Arthur and sunk seven merchant steamships to block the entrance.
March 23—Russian cruiser Bayan blown up by striking a submarine mine at Port Arthur.
March 24—The ice broke up at Niuchwang and the river Liao was opened to navigation.
March 25—Korea opened the port of Yong-am-pho to the trade of the world.
March 26—General Kuropatkin arrived at Harbin.
March 27—Japanese made another attempt to bottle up Port Arthur. Russians sunk the steamers and plan fails.
March 28—Russians place Niuchwang under martial law and remove flags of foreign powers.
March 29—Cossacks and Japs meet at Chong-ju. Russians retreat, both sides suffering small losses. American flag ordered down by Russians at Niuchwang.
March 30—Small Japanese merchant ship sunk by Russian fleet. America protests and her flag goes back up at Niuchwang.
March 31—Japan has more hulks to use in future attempts to block Port Arthur. Chinese active along boundaries.
April 1—Alexieff visits Port Arthur.
April 2—Japanese army occupies Sangcheng without opposition. More troops landed at Che-mul-pho.
April 4—Japanese complete occupation of the whole of Korea.
April 5—Bandits active in South Korea and clash with Japanese.
April 6—Japanese fleet divided to guard Port Arthur and Vladivostok.
April 7—Russians plant mines along the coast of Taku-shan and along the estuaries of the Yalu.
April 8—Russia mobilizes the Black sea reserves.
April 10—Japanese ships observed near Port Arthur.
April 13-14—Russian battleship Petropavlovsk sunk with most of her officers and crew, including Admiral Makaroff, by striking a mine while Japanese made attack on Port Arthur. Torpedo boat destroyer Bezstrashui cut off and sunk by Japanese with all her crew. Battleship Pobeida badly damaged.

CONAN DOYLE TAKES HEADER

Famous Author Narrowly Escapes Death in an Auto Accident.

Special Cable.

London, April 24.—Little or nothing got into the English newspapers regarding Dr. Conan Doyle's recent motor accident, but it was a remarkably close call for the author of Sherlock Holmes. The literary knight, who recently has become one of the keenest of automobilists, was motoring back to his home at Hindhead with his brother, and was just turning into the ground of "Undershaw," his residence, when one of the car wheels struck the gate, and the automobile turned completely over. Sir Arthur and his brother were pinned underneath, but, luckily, in such a way that they were released, a few moments after the accident, with only a few bruises.

IN COUNTERFEIT BILLS KELLY MADE HIS BOND

Atwood, Kan., April 24.—When the case of Ed Kelly, charged with looting the Rawlins county treasury, was called yesterday, Kelly failed to appear. His cash bond of $2,500 was forfeited. The officers have since discovered that the whole amount was counterfeit money in bills of large denominations. Kelly came from Chicago.

COSSACKS RIPE FOR REBELLION

Revolution Is About To Break in Southern Russia.

Rights of the Warlike Cossacks Have Been Disregarded and They Are Preparing To Revolt—Once Threatened Monarchy Under Mazeppa.

Special Cable.

Berlin, April 24.—According to advices received here, a revolt is imminent in southern Russia.

The Cossacks who inhabit that region are bitter against the government, and are reported to be preparing to rise.

The Cossacks claim that certain rights guaranteed to them years ago by Russia have been persistently disregarded in recent years, and they have reached the point where they feel that an appeal to arms is their only hope.

The Cossacks of southern Russia are exceedingly warlike, and in the past have frequently revolted against the government. In the famous revolutoin in which they were led by Mazeppa, whom Byron has immortalized, they nearly succeeded in overturning the monarchy. For their submission at that time they were granted many privileges, the violation of which is now inciting them to revolt.

Japanese Lines Extend from Yongampho to Point Ten Miles Above Wiju.

TIGER HILL AGAIN KEY AS IN CHINA-JAP WAR

Russians Fortifying Manchurian Side of River and Preparing To Resist Advance of Japanese Forces—Japs Will Use Islands.

Seoul, Saturday, April 23.—4 p. m.—Advices received here state that the Japanese lines now extend 30 miles along the Yalu river, reaching from Yongampho to 10 miles above Wiju. The Russians are strongest at Antung.

Tiger Hill is, as it was in the China-Japanese war, the key to the situation.

Three islands, one above and two below Wiju, will facilitate an attack as they offer a base for artillery to cover the crossing of the Yalu.

MANCHURIAN SIDE OF YALU BEING FORTIFIED BY RUSS.

Niuchwang, April 24.—The Russians are preparing to resist a Japanese advance by the further construction of intrenchments and other fortifications on the Manchurian side of the river, especially opposite the points where the Japanese have concentrated their forces within the last few days, and all reports of a decisive engagement on the Yalu are premature.

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT ARRESTED BY RUSSIANS

Port Arthur, April 24.—The Chicago Daily News dispatch boat, which approached Friday night last, was boarded by Russian officers.

The correspondent was arrested, but was liberated on condition that he avoided the Kwang Tung peninsula in future.

All is quiet and there is no change in the situation here.

SCORE KILLED IN STREET RIOT

Soicalist Killed Commander and Gendarmes Fired on Crowd.

Buda Pest, April 24.—A serious riot is reported to have taken place at the market town of Elesd, near Gross-Wardein, resulting from a collision between meetings of the socialists and independent parties. While order was being restored by the gendarmes, a socialist fired a revolver, killing the commander. The gendarmes thereupon fired a volley, killing twenty-three of the rioters and severely wounding forty. The military were summoned from Gross-Wardein.

ENTERED FEDERAL ARMY WHEN ONLY THIRTEEN

Chillicothe, Mo., April 24.—Judge Botts, a former citizen of this place, who was distinguished as having been the youngest federal soldier in the civil war, is dead at Los Angeles, Cal. Twenty years ago a Toledo paper offered a gold medal for the youngest federal soldier in the civil war and it was awarded to Botts. He enlisted in the Fortieth Missouri regiment at the age of 13, and being large for his age, was allowed to enroll as a soldier.

JAPS MAY FORCE RUSSIAN ATTACK

Believed Islanders Will Not Invade Manchuria.

Members of Russian General Staff Think Japanese Will Remember Napoleon's March to Moscow — Japs Now Have Three Objects in View.

St. Petersburg, April 24.—Apparently reliable information in the possession of the general staff leads to the belief that the objective of the Japanese campaign does not involve the ambitious invasion of the interior of Manchuria with the purpose of reaching the Russian army.

If the Japanese ever entertained the hope of accomplishing a task similar to that which Napoleon set himself, present advices indicate that they have abandoned it and have adopted a much more cautious and less hazardous program. If this is correct there would be no advance of the army toward Mukden with its attendant lengthening and weakening of the Japanese line of communications. Instead there seems to be a determination to stick as close as possible to the sea, where lies Japan's natural base, she having established herself in Korea.

WILL MAKE RUSSIANS FIGHT TO SAVE SHIPS

The general staff say the Japanese still have three objects—the establishment of a line across the Liao Tung peninsula for the purpose of cutting off Port Arthur, the isolation of Vladivostok and the establishment of a junction between the army of Korea and the force at the head of the Liao Tung peninsula. The last mentioned movement might be accomplished by a landing near the mouth of Ta Yang river, which by threatening the flank of the Russian position at Geng Hu might render it untenable and make the advance of a column from Korea comparatively easy.

If these plans should succeed, the life of both Russian squadrons would be menaced and with the sea and a fleet back of her, Japan could fortify the positions thus gained, and with the tables turned compel General Kuropatkin to come forward and attack.

General Kuropatkin, however, is in possession of the latest advices received by the general staff, and it is safe to assume that if the Japanese campaigns develop along the lines indicated he will be ready to make such disposition of his forces as will meet it.

ALEXIEFF ISSUES WARNING TO WIRELESS TELEGRAPHERS

St. Petersburg, April 24.—Viceroy Alexieff has issued a notification to the effect that correspondents using wireless telegraphy will be treated as spies. The notification is the same as that served on the state department at Washington.

KOREAN OFFICERS SUSPECTED OF BEING RUSSIAN SPIES

Seoul, Saturday, April 23, 4 p. m.—Advices from the province of Hang Yung, in northeastern Korea, state that the country folk along the northern border of the province are selling supplies to the Russians. Several Korean officers suspected of being Russian spies have been arrested.

It is reported that the Japanese are landing troops and constructing buildings at Hung Chuan below Yongampho.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS TO ACT AS VOLUNTEER TELEGRAPHERS

St. Petersburg, April 24.—The emperor has accepted the offer of the senior class of the electro-technical school at Odessa to serve as volunteer telegraphers in Manchuria. These volunteers will have charge of the wires along the Manchurian line.

The mobilization of the naval reserves will be completed in seven days. After a short period of drill, the men will be detailed to the various depots.

CHINESE FEARING ATTACK WILL REMOVE ARSENAL

Shanghai, April 24.—Fearing a possible attack the Chinese officials have decided to remove the Shanghai arsenal to Wiju, an island town 15 miles west of Shanghai. It is estimated that the cost of moving the arsenal will reach 3,000,000 taels.

AT BRITISH NEUTRALITY WIRENIUS COMPLAINS

St. Petersburg, April 24.—Rear Admiral Wirenius has just returned from his unsuccessful attempt to reinforce the Port Arthur fleet with his squadron, consisting of the battle ship Osliabia, the cruisers Aurora and Dmitri Donskoi, eleven torpedo boats and two transports.

In an interview the admiral complained of the stringency of the neutrality at Suez and Port Said. The British authorities would not allow the vessels to remain more than twenty-four hours and permitted them to take on only a meager allowance of coal. The admiral said:

"We met the cruisers Kasuga and Nisshin (the warships purchased by Japan from Argentina and now with Vice Admiral Togo's fleet, at Port Said, but we had not the slightest desire to stop them. They had all the appearance of merchantmen and their rough crews dangled their legs over the sides of the vessels. My ships have returned after a voyage longer than that to Port Arthur."

WILL OF VERESTCHAGIN SHOWS HE FORESAW DEATH

Moscow, April 24.—The will of Vassili Verestchagin, the Russian painter who went down on the Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur, has been read. It leaves the estate to the widow. The will was made

Continued on Third Page.

See Thursday's Constitution for Atlanta's Leading Merchants' Midweek Bargains

JELKS IS AFTER NEGRO KILLERS

Alabama Governor Offers Rewards for Convictions.

Montgomery, Ala., April 24.—(Special.) Governor Jelks has offered a reward of $400 for the first arrest and conviction of a person implicated in the lynching of Reuben Sims, a negro, of Baldwin county. Rewards of $100 each were also offered for the second and third persons arrested and convicted of being implicated.

Sims was lynched because of the assassination of Dr. C. D. Cole, a prominent citizen of Baldwin county.

Judge W. S. Anderson, of that district, has been written to by the governor, telling him if he wants to go to Bay Minette to hold a special term he will send Supernumerary Judge Alston to Mobile to hold court for him.

WRIT COMES UP FOR THIRD TIME

Chief's Prohibition Writ May Be Again Postponed.

The writ of prohibition issued against Justice Ormond to prevent him from trying Chief Ball on the charge of contempt will be called before Judge Lumpkin tomorrow afternoon for the third time. As Chief Ball left the city for Chattanooga yesterday, stating that he might be absent several days, it is probable that the case will again be postponed.

The writ of prohibition grew out of the detention in Atlanta of Leroy Harding, alias Blazer, who was being carried from Florida to Cincinnati. All sorts of complications grew out of the case. The detective was arrested on a warrant charging kidnaping; the prisoner was taken before Judge Calhoun on a writ of habeas corpus; a warrant was sworn out against Harding by an Atlanta lawyer charging him with being a cheat and swindler; Chief Ball was cited to appear before Justice Ormond for contempt; Justice Ormond, Deputy Sheriff Jones and Lawyer Withers were indicted by the federal grand jury on the charge of collusion to get a prisoner away from an officer going from one state to another, and Chief Ball had a writ issued against Justice Ormond to stop the contempt proceedings.

If Judge Lumpkin rules that the writ of prohibition shall stand, then Justice Ormond cannot try Chief Ball for contempt; otherwise the contempt case will proceed.

Justice Ormond cited Chief Ball to appear before him to answer to a charge of contempt because the chief let Detective Callahan have Harding while a warrant was pending in the justice's court for the prisoner.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, April 24.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Georgia—Fair Monday, except showers in north portion. Tuesday showers and colder; fresh south winds.

Tennessee—Showers Monday; colder in west portion. Tuesday fair in west, showers and colder in east portion.

South Carolina—Fair Monday; warmer on the coast. Tuesday showers and colder; fresh southwest winds.

Virginia and North Carolina—Fair in east, rain in west portion Monday. Tuesday rain and colder; fresh south winds.

Western Florida and Alabama—Fair Monday, rain Monday night and Tuesday; colder Tuesday; fresh to brisk south winds, becoming westerly.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Showers and colder Monday. Tuesday fair; brisk south winds, becoming westerly.

Eastern Texas—Fair and colder Monday, preceded by showers on the coast. Tuesday fair; warmer in northwest portions; brisk south winds, becoming northwesterly.

Eastern Texas—Fair and colder Monday, preceded by showers on the coast. Tuesday fair; warmer in northwest portions; brisk south winds, becoming northwesterly.

Arkansas—Showers, followed by fair and colder Monday. Tuesday fair.

Kentucky—Showers and colder Monday. Tuesday fair, except showers in east portion.

Western Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer in north portion Tuesday.

ANIMAL STOWAWAYS.

On Ships and in Cargoes They Often Cross the Ocean.

(From The London Spectator.)

New York has for many years received numbers of destitute aliens of the animal world from the holds of the banana ships. The trade in bananas is an enormous one, and many of them come from sources at no great distance, whence the fruit can be brought without cold storage. The big clusters of bananas are peculiarly adapted for harboring "stowaways." Among these are innumerable numbers of small, harmless snakes, lizards of various kinds, occasionally, it is said, a young iguana and large and particularly venomous spiders. But real pests which survive and increase in a new country are fortunately rarely transported accidentally. The one serious instance is the chigo, or "jigger." It is said to have been transported from Central America to the East Indies.

The Colorado beetle has never succeeded in making a home in England, though mosquitoes of a peculiarly ferocious though nonmalarial kind are said to have appeared in English hotels. Several corn beetles, a very destructive type of insect and among the greatest enemies of those who would like to create an "emergency" store of corn, have been "dumped" in England with foreign grain and have established themselves.

Bird "stowaways" on ships are very numerous in the narrow parts of the Mediterranean during the migration. They also frequently alight on ships when these are near the coast, being then very much exhausted and glad to find "a rest for the soles of their feet." Golden crested wrens sometimes descend in a storm on some North sea smack on a migration night and even alight on steamers by day. It was confidently stated that a golden crested wren was seen to fly from off the back of a short-eared owl when the latter came in from the sea and alighted near a jetty on the east coast.

The belief that some little birds come as "stowaways" on the backs of larger ones was held in reference to the Canada geese by the North American Indians and by the Turks of Cyprus, who alleged the same of the crane and stork. That some birds must travel great distances on ships crossing the Atlantic seems probable. The American bittern and two American cuckoos have been found in England, the first rather frequently. It is conjectured that they can only have crossed the ocean by traveling on the masts and yards of ships, probably steamers, as otherwise they must have died of starvation.

SAVAGE LANDOR FINISHES HIS BOOK ON PHILIPPINES

Special Correspondence.

London, April 14.—For three months A. Henry Savage Landor has been in London and yet not one of his large circle of friends has known of his whereabouts. At a Westminster hotel, where this grandson of the poet, Walter Savage Landor, always lives when in the metropolis, he has been shut up, denying himself all social pleasures so that he might write his long projected book on the Philippines in pace, undisturbed by callers. "Gems of the East" is to be the title of this book on the Philippines, where Savage Landor has just spent a whole year—living among the most savage tribes to be found in the islands.

Now that Landor has emerged from his seclusion he lets little bits of his experiences in this archipelago—where he had several close shaves—escape him and is especially loud in his praises of the courtesy of the United States government which not only placed a vessel at his disposal, but every facility for the explorations which occupied him for more than a year.

Experienced in dealing with savage tribes, Mr. Landor got on wonderfully well with those of the Philippines and returned to London looking as youthful as ever and confessing that he thoroughly enjoyed his adventures. He says that though he let the savages see that they couldn't scare him, he did not bully them, and only were they in desperate fright of him when he wanted to measure their heads. Then they thought he was trying to work a spell on them. But in the end he succeeded in disarming their fears and has besides many measurements brought back a number of skulls for anthropological purposes which are to be presented to the natural history section of the British museum. Besides the book, which is to have a red cover, adorned with the Stars and Stripes and which is to be published simultaneously in London, New York and Berlin, Mr. Landor is compiling no less than thirty dictionaries of the words used by thirty different tribes in the islands. This explorer, who is a wonderful linguist in European languages, can pick up one of these primitive languages in an uncommonly short time and thus make himself quite at home with any savage tribe.

Mr. Landor speaks English with a slight foreign accent, for his mother was an Italian and it is from her that he has inherited a charming little estate in Italy with vineyards and olive groves near Florence, in which city dwell his father and mother, one sister and two brothers, all quite untouched with the spirit of adventure that excites the author. It is to this estate, his real home, that Mr. Landor will repair later this month.

Landor never smokes, never drinks alcoholic liquors, and hardly knows the meaning of fatigue. As one example of his endurance, when the war between China and Japan broke out, the explorer fulfilled a publisher's sudden demands to complete the writing and illustrating of a book on Korea from whence he had just then returned, within one month. That month he had promised to stay in Scotland with Lord Glenesk, and as there was royalty staying in the house he was not only unable to cancel his engagement but he had to join in everything that was going on all day so that his writing had to be done during the hours of night. He only allowed himself three hours' sleep each night and at the end of twenty-eight days his work, including the illustrations and covers was completed and in the publisher's hands.

Guy Thorne's novel, "When It Was Dark," the unusual plot of which was described in these letters, and reviews of which I see are now appearing in the United States, got a handsome "send off" at the hands of the bishop of London the other day. It is seldom indeed that reference to a modern work of fiction is made from the pulpit here—and the compliment to Guy Thorne was the greater from the fact that the bishop of London praised his work in a sermon at westminster abbey.

"I wonder," said Mr. Ingram, "whether any of you have read that remarkable work of fiction, "When It was Dark?" It paints, in wonderful colors, what it seems to me the world would be if, for six months, as in the story it is supposed to be the case, owing to a gigantic fraud, the resurrection might be supposed never to have occurred.'

Although in her time Frances Powell Cobbe both wrote and spoke on the subject of woman's rights with the energy of Susan B. Anthony herself, the wide attention which her death attracted the other day was due principally to the unusual commands contained in her will. She evidently had a horror of being buried alive, for she left strict instructions that Dr. Hadwen, of Gloucester, a former coworker in her anti-vivisection campaign, should perform on her body "the operation of completely and thoroughly severing the arteries of the neck and windpipe, nearly severing the head altogether, so as to render any revival in the grave absolutely impossible."

Miss Cobbe went further, however, by declaring that if this operation was not performed, and its completion witnessed by one or the other of her executors, and testified by the same, all the bequests in her will were to be made null and void.

Her last instructions were to this curious effect:

"I desire that my coffin be not made of oak, or of any durable wood, but, on the principle of earth to earth burials of the lightest and most perishable materials, merely sufficient to carry my body decently to the grave, and without any ornament or inscription whatever. I desire to be carried to Llanelltyd cemetery, not in a funeral hearse, but in one or other of my own carriages, driven by my coachman, at his usual pace. And I desire that neither then nor at any other time may my friends or servants wear mourning for me."

Apropos of this strenuous woman's death, a literary acquaintance of mine recalled a use of her name by Darwin to which Huxley often made laughing references. Speaking of some man who had just perpetrated a screeching anti-vivisection pamphlet, Darwin remarked that he wrote "like a female Frances Cobbe."

HAYDEN CHURCH.

SATAN AND LOT'S WIFE EXHIBITED BY LOUISIANA

St. Louis, April 24.—(Special.)—In the palace of mines and metallurgy at the world's fair, Louisiana has interesting exhibits to show the great sulphur and salt resources of that state. One exhibit is an immense statue of satan himself. This statue weighs 2,400 pounds, is 12 feet in height and rests on a column 24 inches square at the base. The statue and base are composed entirely of sulphur taken from the deposits of Calcasieu county. The other exhibit is a statue of Lot's wife, who was turned into a pillar of salt.

The Boy with the Hoe.

The man with hoe has had his day and the United States government, through its bureau of plant industry, has started out the boy with the hoe. Every day at the world's fair bare-armed, sun-burned little gardeners may be seen working in the thirty government school gardens, established as object lessons for the public. These little farmers and gardeners are teaching older heads and older hands how to plant and sow, how to use the spade and hoe. Their busy little hands, guided by trained minds do garden and farm work scientifically. The antiquated methods of tilling the soil are not countenanced by these hardy youngsters. They are learning the science of gardening and farming and the boy with the hoe has become the teacher of men.

The thirty model gardens are being worked by pupils selected by the Civic League of St. Louis, and are under the direction of Professor H. D. Hemenway, director of the School of Horticulture, Harvard, Conn. These ambitious young gardeners are striving to surpass one another in nature's work and this cannot fail to materially stimulate interest in gardening as part of school training.

The government has a 400-acre farm at Arlington, Va., the former home of General Lee, which is devoted to plant industry. In this big model farm garden and orchard all kinds of plant life is studied scientifically, and now the government is embracing the opportunity offered by the world's fair to give the public a series of object lessons in nature study and teach the fundamental principals of agriculture in the common schools. Manual training schools have been tried for years with excellent results. The school garden bears the same relationship to agriculture that manual training does to mechanism. It teaches farming, gardening and plant culture practically and theoretically and to the other school branches it adds a department of agriculture and teaches scientific farming.

This is the first great out-door exhibit made by the government at an exposition and it provides a feature that may prove both useful and interesting to the general public and of invaluable interest to all who are concerned in the cultivation of plants. Thus, world's fair visitors have an opportunity to gain much useful knowledge.

Japan Announces Ready.

Japan's exhibit in the palace of varied industries at the world's fair was finished and ready for the inspection of exposition throngs two weeks before the opening day. The completion of the exhibit was celebrated by a typical Japanese function, participated in by the members of the Japanese commission and some of the prominent world's fair officials.

The booth erected by the Japanese government in the varied industries palace is one of the largest in the mammoth structure, and is the largest and handsomest ever built by that government at any exposition. In this one building Japan occupies more than 50,323 square feet floor space. The entrance to the booth is a reproduction of one of the gateways of the famous Temple Nikko, the most beautiful piece of Japanese architecture in the islands. It is all done in a mosaic effect in the original colors. Vases and statuary from 8 feet down to a few inches in height, and varying in cost from a few dollars to $2,000 or $4,000, are shown in the exhibit. Embroidery silk, bronze and ivory statuary, gold lacquer work, screens, lanterns and the famous cloisonne work, all done by famous artists in Japan, are represented in the collection. It takes three years to complete a good piece of cloisonne work and the bronze or silver jars have to be put through fire ten and twelve times before the work is complete.

The mikado's commission is making a wonderful showing at the Louisiana purchase exposition. The site on which the national pavilion and the typical Japanese gardens have been created cover an area of 175,000 square feet. In the palace of manufactures the Japanese exhibits cover a floor space of 29,998 feet; in the palace of transportation, 14,904 feet; in agriculture, 7,452; art, 3,021 feet; mines and metallurgy, 4,968; education, 2,988; electricity, 1,555, and forestry, fish and game, 4,969 square feet.

Silk-Making at the World's Fair.

Everything pertaining to silk making from the little worm feeding on the mulberry leaves to the woven silk fabric of the mills is shown in the great palace of manufactures and in the agriculture building at the world's fair.

Cocoons from New York are used in this display, and the mulberry leaves upon which the silk worms feed are taken from trees imported from Italy. In the agricultural building the silk worms may be seen actively engaged in the first process of silk-making. Their silk cocoons are also shown.

All stages of silk culture are shown in the agriculture building and the next steps in silk making can be seen in the manufacturers building, where the various phases of the work are exhibited, from the raw silk to the finished fabric. Machinery begins where the worms leave off and world's fair visitors who have seen, worn and admired the beautiful silks of commerce can see how these soft strands are first made by the tiny worm among the mulberry leaves and how man takes up the work of the worm and turns the raw silk into the finest of fabrics. The machinery's work, as well as the worm's work in the process of silk making, is done in plain view of the visitor.

Just beyond the silk factory is exhibited a fine collection of beautiful silks of every description. In this manner the underlying principles of the entire exposition are carried out, in showing the process of making alongside the finished products.



OUR MEN'S HATS

for this season are the very acme of style and durability. The assortment includes a full line of sizes, heights of crown and widths of brim—Hats to fit any man's head, suit any man's face and pocketbook.

$3.00 and $3.50

Essig Bros.,

The Popular Clothiers, 26 Whitehall.

THEATERS.

The Bijou.

It isn't often that the theatergoers evidence the same sort of interest in the coming of an attraction, that has been manifested in the engagement of the Bijou Opera Company, and it is a reasonable declaration that the "standing room only" notice will have to be posted tonight when the company commences its week's production of "The Ameer" at the Bijou.

Interest has waxed warm because the people want to see the organization that promises to become one of the most popular attractions on the Wells circuit, and because it is a known fact that Jake Wells does nothing half way, and in consequence this Wells-Dunne-Harlan enterprise is to measure right up to the standard.

The Bijou Opera Company is not a musical comedy organization. It is, however, an exceptionally strong operatic company, and it is believed that it is possibly the strongest of its sort that has appeared at the scale of prices controlling admissions to the Wells play houses. There are forty members of the company, and the principals are all capable and talented. The chorus is one of the features of the attraction. The maidens have charm and grace and they are exceedingly clever in vocal support to the principals. As to these principals, possibly the strongest information in their favor is the fact that many of them have seen service with the high priced operatic organizations this season. They are not in the "has-been" class, but are all on the road to stardom, and some of them have already booked resting places in that coveted realm. They will demonstrate their worth and ability in performance a great deal better than can be told.

"The Ameer" helped to place Frank Daniels at the head of his department in things theatrical. It is a rollicking comedy opera, full of tuneful music, and the book narrates a tale that is comical, fresh and modern. The opera also affords opportunity for stage mountings, and this comedy has every stick and yard of the original production.

Mr. Harlan in organizing the company had to wade through talent, for he found the market full, and he took time and selected the best. William Corliss, who will sing the principal roles, and look after the special comedy parts, is admirably suited for the task, for he was understudy to Daniels for seasons, and has played "The Ameer" at the head of a specially selected company.

Hughes Appointed Treasurer.

Carrollton, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—Henry Hughes, of near this city, has been appointed county treasurer pro tempore until an election can be held. Mr. Hughes' father, John F. Hughes, who died last Saturday, was the incumbent of the office, and a candidate for reelection at last Wednesday's primary, but having died just before the election, an aged blind man, Rufus Henslee, of Hulett, this county, was nominated, receiving more votes than all of his five remaining opponents.

An election has been called for May 12 by Hon. S. J. Brown, ordinary of this county, to name a treasurer to fill the unexpired term of the deceased treasurer.

SUNDAY CATCH OF BLIND TIGERS

Three Cases Are Made on a Special Hunt.

Police and detectives went on a special hunt for Sunday blind tigers yesterday and succeeded in catching three, one said to have been run by Newman Green, an aged citizen, 74 years old; one by Rufus Brooks, a negro, and a third by Morris Cohen, who has a grocery store at 103 Decatur street.

It was decided by Chief Ball and Detective Sergeant Bedford Saturday night that Sunday might be a good day to capture a few blind tigers and special arrangements were made for the hunt.

Officers Abbott and Sheridan arrested Newman Green at his rooms, No. 224½ Marietta street, on the charge of selling corn whisky on the Sabbath. Officers Dodd, Norman and Arthur arrested Rufus Brooks at his home, No. 20½ Bell street, and it is alleged that he sold whisky and beer on Sunday to his friends. Detectives Simpson, Lockhart and Steint made a case against Morris Cohen, charging him with selling a quart of whisky on Sunday. Cohen denies that he sold the whisky. It seems that a man who claims he had bought whisky from Cohen on previous Sundays went to Cohen's store yesterday and tried to buy whisky on credit and failed. He reported Cohen to the detectives. The officers furnished the man with money and he went out and bought a quart of whisky from Cohen, so he claims.

The blind tigers will be tried by the recorder this morning at 8:30 o'clock.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice for week ending April 23, 1904.

Persons calling for same will please say "Advertised" and give date. One cent must be paid on each letter.

Ladies' List.

A—Mrs Mollie Arnold, Mrs Jennie Albert, Mrs Mary H Allison.

B—Miss Huldah Beeles, Miss Jose Butler, Miss Fannie Brown, Miss Fannie Barton, Miss M W Berstrom, Miss E P Burnett, Mrs Mary Brown, Mrs Nura Bergstrom, Mrs Bertha Bridges.

C—Miss Etta Cox, Miss Erie Campbell (2), Miss Annie Cole, Miss Dinah Carr, Sarah Colcord, Minnie Cooper, Mrs Charlotte Cooper, Mrs Violetta Cunningham, Mrs Jim Gordon, Mrs Matilda Carter, Mrs Hallie W. Crane, Mis Emily Carter, Mrs Maud Cain.

D—Miss Claud Dorsey, Miss Georgia Days, Miss Maggie Dickson, Mrs J H Davenport, Mrs Roxie Dick, Mrs Roca Dawley, Mrs Jessie DeMartine.

E—Mrs Allie Evans, Mrs Lou Elder.

F—Miss Leeler Fits, Miss Flowers, Mrs Kate Faylor, Mrs M Cole Fletcher, Mrs Bell Freeman.

G—Miss Lizzie Gordon, Miss Henrietta A Gilyard, Mrs P C Gilmer, Mrs Annie Green, Mrs Florence Grant, Mrs John Green, Mrs Julia Goodman, Mrs Mary Grant, Mrs Louisa Gordon, Mrs Ell Gaston, Mrs A Gelders, Mrs Binah Grant.

H—Miss Dee Holland, Miss Jennie B Houston, Miss Katie Harman, Miss Anna L Hopkins, Mary Holston, Mariah Hubbard, Mrs W E Herren, Mrs W L Huzzar, Mrs Lizzie Huie, Mrs Will Henson, Mrs Lela Hoes, Mrs B W Halliburton, Mrs Liza Herndon, Mrs Amy Hopkins, Mrs Beulah Heard.

J—Miss Zeppora Johnson, Miss Martha Jackson, Miss Caroline Jackson, Miss Hettie Jordan, Miss Loggie Jones, Mary Jarret, Mrs Lucinda Jornner, Mrs Rachel Johnson, Mrs M F Johns, Mrs C W James, Mrs John L Jones, Mrs Mamie Jinkins.

K—Miss Ruth Kitching, Miss Cora Killian, Mrs Mamie Kendrick, Mrs E A Keese, Miss S Kline, Miss Willie M Knight.

L—Miss Viola Lovett, Miss Amie Loone, Miss E Laredo, Blanch Lambeth, Ora Langley, Magie Lewis, Mary Love, Mrs Marion Lain, Mrs W J Lee, Mrs B T Ledford, Mrs Julia Lumley, Mrs Gertrude Lewis.

Mc—Miss Minnie McWhorter, Miss Edith McClure, Miss Lary McDaniel, Mrs Phil McCarroll, Mrs A C McCormick, Mrs William McConnell, Mrs A L McWhorter.

M—Miss Kate Muselwhite, Miss Beatrice Martell, Miss E A Martin, Miss Nanie Morris, Miss Mary Manley, Miss Edna Moore, Amanda Wartan, Mrs John Murdock, Mrs Hattie Mann, Mrs J C Mann, Mrs Agnes Morel, Mrs Lacy Miles, Mrs James H Mooney, Mrs D B Martin, Mrs Mattie Mills.

N—Georgia Newby, Mrs H H Norwood.

O—Mrs W A Odom, Mrs George Oglesby.

P—Miss Georgie Ponder, Miss Pansy Pearce, Miss Dora Powells, Miss Ellea Palmer, Miss Anneta Peaks, Miss Angie L Pullen, Mamie Phillips, Alice Parker, Mrs Cory Parks, Mrs Fannie Pruitte, Mrs Aetna Pearson, Mrs Mattie Perdue, Mrs Lula Pettus.

R—Miss Estell Rowland, Miss Parthini Rullen, Mrs Sibbie Rubb, Mrs M M Ross.

S—Miss Elizabeth Sherwood, Miss Cora Swinford, Miss Mollie Scott, Miss Lizzie Smith, Miss Fannie Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Maggie Sitton, Miss Mae Howard Shea, Miss Emma Sanders, Mrs Hettie L Sommers, Miss Hattie Stevens, Miss Ollie Simmons, Mrs J Stern, Mrs C Stephanson, Mrs Katie Smith, Mrs G D Smith, Mrs Elsie Smith.

T—Miss Jennie Turner, Miss Nannie Lee Thomas, Miss Sibyl Tanner, Jannie Turner, Millie Terrell, Mrs Dinnie Toster, Mrs Mort Taylor, Mrs A L Thompson, Mrs C S Todd, Mrs Chas A Turner.

U—Miss Fannie Underwood.

W—Miss Annie Wright, Miss Annie Williams, Miss Susie Wells, Miss Alice Wyche, Miss Florence Williams, Miss Mary Whitehead, Martha Mary Williams, Willie Ann Wright, Bulah Willis, Eva Warrington, Mrs Joseph Williams, Mrs N A Wicker, Mrs F L Wiley, Mrs Frank Wayne, Mrs Susie Watts, Mrs Frank L White, Mrs W J Woodside.

Men's List.

A—J M Anty, Chas Adel, W R Almond, T W Allen, Jim Ackers.

B—Louis Brown, Nelson Braham, C W Bradbury, Jimmie Boykin, Dr W A Byers, John C Butler, L D Bartholomew, N A Branham, Joe Ballard, Frank Baggs, Pleaman Barkley, Ocie Bell (col), Ernest Boone, Joke Bell, Dr. Boston, Ben Byington, R H Barber, George Twiggs Bryan.

C—A C Cole & Co (28), C E Chamberlin, J N Carlton, P F Carter, G W Calling, Martin Compelobly, Julian Course, C H Cook, J B Chastain, Charles Carter, W H Curick, Jacob Cohen, J M Crane, Henry Cox, W H Clay, John F Cole, Geo W Citle, Howard Collins, L Cram, John Crawley, George Crane, H W Campbell, A C Cox, S T Coleman, Jos A Colloway, Dan Cragg, Benjamin Chesnutt, Fuller E Calloway.

D—S A Draper, E P Durant, G Dawson, George Darby, Mable Davis, John Dardne, S A Draper, J O De De LoLng.

E—W B English (2), Elick Eoet, S A Elliott, P B Evans, George Emery, L H Everhart, O K Ellis (2), Ben Evans.

F—W T Foster, Jerome Foster, Dr Chas Flosser, J E Flood.

G—William Goodnow, Willie Girvin, Minor Green, Henry Gilliam, Frank E Goodwill, T Gardner, John Garrett, W E Gann, C C Groman, S H Griffin, Minga Glaze.

H—Arthur Hill, Harry Holden, W A Hulsey, H G Hensy, Fannie Hunt, W H Hosten, C C uffsteller, Edward alle, A F Hollis, Lewis R Harper, Lon Haskell, Dr J H Hagerman, John R Haskins, James H Haworth, Grover B Hunter, Samuel Y Heggie, Chas Hall, Steve Haden, Frank Hume, John Harmon.

J—E P Johnson, Wm S Jackson, B M Jackson, Ulys Jordan, David Jones, J O Jackson, F M Jameson, Otis Jackson, Walter Jones.

K—D J Kinery, Clarence King, Herman Krakow.

L—Clarence Ledbetter, Walter Lampkin, R L Laudy, James Leonard, J D Layne, Thomas Liveston, J L Long, Jno M Lawrence.

Mc—Thomas McGrath, Jno McClure, Tom McBride, Mr McMillon.

M—S E Malone, L P Mathis, H L Moore, J R Mosley, F B Moveno, W A Mulherrin, MD, D P Murphy, John Maxwell (col), J W Morgan, T L Moore, Abraham Martin, Ralph Moore, Walter Markham, Charlie Moore, Mercer Mathis, J T Mangum, A P Miller.

N—W B Neel, Wm E Nielson.

P—S Y Peas, L B Pierce & Co, James K Polk, H L Palmer, J W Piersoe, D Julian Ponder, William Pittman, W W Phillips, Thomas Powell, T R Phillips, J O Parks.

R—C L Redwine, Oliver Rockmore, Mr Ray, Dr Lyman A Rentz, Dr William H Rose, Geo W Ryan, Joe Ritzel, Fleman Robinson, Dr Thomas G Raimey, W Redding, Gus Read, JL Rifey, M D (3), Ora W Rubel, Thomas Reed, E M & E J Reed, E M Rosier, Walter Farley Roberts, J D Rieves, Henry Reaves, Dr Columbus L Redwine, W W Robins.

S—John Strickland (col), Sam Smith, Louis Shaw, Chas Smith, Peter Sternberger, F L Switzer, L Stuart, Frank L Switzer, L D Smiller, H H Snead, Dr W M Sullivan, Tom Stargens, Sidney Solomon, J R Sawtell, E D Saxon, Alf A Sim, James Swamp.

T—N L Thomas, E T Thomas, Rev G D Turner, Jno T Thomas, Perry Tredwell, T M Teasley, A L Teasley, Perry Treadwell, H J Thomas, R H Trisdal, James S Turner, Henry Tailor, John T Terry, G W Thrower, L E Thomason, Allen Tuggle.

V—W D Vaughn, J B Vaughn, J T Vickery.

W—J E Worthen, Dr Inman H Whites, Webster Walker, H D Watson, Carl Wilson, W B Wells, Jim Walker, Clide Watkins, Ernest Willis, John K Wilson, Will Wellmaker, Osias Welch, Willie Wright, Liles Wilkins, Tom Walker, Hon Nat Winship, J Ben Winslow, Mr Winman, J L Williams, N A Walker, Jno G Weber, Dr Geo K Woodward.

Y—W H Young, Fred Grant Young.

Miscellaneous.

Dozier Bros. Co, Consolidated Carbon and Ribbon Co, Lucas Live Stock Co, Arctic Rooms, Atlanta Infirmary, Turner & Co, Southern Educational Association, Atlanta Collecting Co, Moore Loan Co, Heaton & Swift, Independent Book and News Co, Cooper & Graft, Gate City B Works, Dr Dunlap & Co, President of Silver Smith College, Georgia Rough and Cut Stone Co, Richardson & Co.

To insure prompt delivery of your mail have same addressed to street and number.

E. F. BLODGETT, P. M.

J. F. THIBEDEAU, Supt. of Delivery.



A Telephone Message.

CUPID'S PROMISE.

"HELLO, Central! Give me No. 663 Main, please. Yes. Hello! Is this Miss Poindexter? Yes. This is the little god of love speaking to you. You knew my voice in a moment, didn't you? You think me a little darling for what I did for you? Yes. Well, you know L-O-V-E don't spell marriage. 'There is many a slip twixt the cup and the lip.' You think I called you up just to quarrel? No. What I want you to do is to make yourself 'fit.' Let 'your uncle' give you some advice. When a woman is nervous, irritable, almost hysterical, at times melting into tears or laughing at small provocation, she should brace up, get out of doors, breathe in good strength bearing oxygen, and in other ways put her body into physical condition so that she may be proud of her womanhood and strong to bear the burdens of life. What's that? You think me extremely amusing! Well, now, let me tell you that Cupid is almost out of business at times, because the young girls are so frail and ill so much of the time that they don't 'make good.' You don't know what I mean, dear? Well, I tell you what, if I was a young man and I found a young woman I was courting was all the time sick, ill, pale, suffering from weaknesses, peculiar to the sex, I wouldn't stand it very long." Take the advice of little Doctor Cupid and build up your strength with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—a remedy prescribed only for just such cases as yours, by a physician who is known the world over.

CUPID'S PLACE.

Cupid has no place in a girl's heart if she is nervous and irritable, feels dragged down, worn out for no reason that she can think of. In such cases the body is not sound. The nervousness and other symptoms are telegraphed all over the body by the nerves, which are the telegraphic system of the human body, because the weak spot demands attention. The weak back, dizzy spells and black circles about the eyes are only symptoms. Go to the source of the trouble and correct the irregularity. The drains on the womanly system and the other symptoms disappear. This can be done easily and intelligently.

The correctness of this advice is amply proven by the experience of many thousands of women—a large number of whom have written of their experiences. So sure of it is the World's Dispensary Medical Association, the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that they offer $500 reward for women who cannot be cured of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus or Falling of the Womb. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure. Their financial responsibility is well known to every newspaper publisher and druggist in the United States. This wonderful remedy therefore stands absolutely alone as the only one possessed of such remarkable curative properties as would warrant its makers in publishing such a marvelous offer as is above made in the utmost good faith. It is a medicine which has stood

THE TEST OF A THIRD OF A CENTURY,

and numbers its cures by the thousands. It is a perfectly safe tonic in any condition of the system, being entirely vegetable and without alcohol.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription gives new life and new strength to weak, worn-out, run-down women. It establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Miss Emma Weller, who is Secretary of the Young People's Christian Association, at 1818 Madison Avenue, New York City, says: "Your 'Favorite Prescription' is a boon to sick and tired women, for it cures them when other medicines fail. I know whereof I speak, for I have had experience with it. For fourteen months I had constant headaches; seemed too weak to perform my daily duties, and when the day was over I was too tired to sleep well. I suffered from nervousness and had nervous indigestion, and everything I ate distressed me. Doctored with different physicians but received no relief. After reading one of your books I decided to give your 'Favorite Prescription' a trial. Am very glad I did, for I found it was just what I wanted. I commenced to improve at once and kept getting better until, after seven weeks, I was entirely cured. I have remained in perfect health ever since, and remain a firm friend of your 'Favorite Prescription.'"

The dealer who offers a substitute for "Favorite Prescription" is only seeking to make the little more profit afforded by a less meritorious medicine. His profit is your loss. Therefore, turn your back on him as unworthy of your patronage.

HOW TO ASSIST YOUR GIRLS.

"The change from maidenhood to womanhood is one that involves the whole body—it manifests itself in the voice and the nervous condition," says Dr. Pierce. "It should be natural and like gradually falling asleep. Owing to present modes of living, however, the nervous energy of young girls is forced—the necessary nutrition for tissues, blood and nerves is wanting, and consequently the young girl fades like a flower in some bad atmosphere. Tight lacing is another cause for this condition. The strain at this time upon the blood-forming structures may be too great. Disorders of the functions peculiarly feminine are nearly always dependent upon the defective nutrition. Hygienic measures are most important. Fresh air and sunshine are more than ever necessary—then I have found in all such cases that my 'Favorite Prescription' is just the vegetable tonic for the female system at this time."



TODAY

At 10:30 o'clock the Collier property on Peachtree and West Peachtree will be sold at auction. Terms easy. Ladies expected.

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** Is use for over sixty years.

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** cures Spavin and Ringbone.

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** cures all forms of Rheumatism.

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** limbers up Stiff Joints.

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** penetrates to the very bone.

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** always gives satisfaction.

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** Best for Horse ailments.

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** Best for Cattle ailments.

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** Best for Sheep ailments.

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** cures Frostbites and Chilblains

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** Best thing for a lame horse.

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** drives out all inflammation.

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** for Man, Beast or Poultry.

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** heals Old Sores quickly.

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** cures Caked Udder in cows.

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** cures Cuts, Burns, Bruises.

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** cures Sprains and Strains.

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** is a positive cure for Piles.

TICKETS CAUSE JAMES' ARREST

Young Railroad Man Held Under Grave Charge.

Prisoner Admits That He Took the Tickets and Says He Intended Using Them in Prosecuting His Search for Another Job.

Savannah, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—Lawrence Wesley James, 28 years old, and until some three months ago commercial agent at Macon, for the Macon, Dublin and Savannah railway, was today arrested here on a charge of burglarizing the ticket office of that road in Macon.

James arrived here this morning by the Central railway train, which he boarded late last evening at Macon. It is alleged that he traveled on mileage that he had secured in the office he is said to have entered.

After reaching Savannah James is said to have called on a ticket broker and offered to sell five return tickets to Macon. The broker suspected that there was something wrong, and instead of buying the tickets notified Commercial Agent C. J. Hunter, of the Macon, Dublin and Savannah, who notified the police. Detective Frank Wall visited the Pulaski house, where he found James. The detective represented himself as a ticket broker and was offered a bunch of tickets by James. Thereupon the officer arrested him and James is now locked up.

General Passenger Agent J. A. Streyer, of the Macon, Dublin and Savannah railroad, will arrive in Savannah tomorrow morning to press the case and have James taken back to Macon for trial.

James admits having taken the tickets. He said he had the key to the office that he had when he was employed by the company. He says he intended to use the tickets himself in traveling in search of a job. James secured some seventy tickets, aggregating heavy value.

Until a few days ago he was a clerk in the local office of the Georgia railroad in Atlanta. In his grip were found "dope sheets" and his downfall is attributed by the officers to the horses.

James Had Key to Office.

Macon, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—The ticket office of Macon and Dublin and Savannah railroad, located in the American bank building here, was burglarized Saturday night and a number of coupon tickets of the skeleton make were stolen. L. W. James, a young man who was up to a short time ago an employee of the road, is now under arrest in Savannah awaiting the arrival of railroad officials from this city who will bring him back. For several days past small sums of money, stamps and other articles have been missing from the offices. James, once an employee of the company, was known to have had a key and suspicion attached to him, but up to his disappearance and arrest today in Savannah nothing definite was obtained against him.

A few months ago James was arrested here charged with forgery, but was supported by friends who secured a compromise of the charges against him and his release.

CROFT HAS NARROW ESCAPE.

Candidate for Congress Has Seventy-one Majority.

Columbia, S. C., April 24.—(Special.)—Returns from the second congressional district are coming in very slowly. In a total of 5,985 votes so far heard from, Croft has 3,028 against 2,957 for the other three candidates, being a majority of 71 votes. There are still about ten thousand votes to be heard from. The indications are that Messrs. Croft and Mayfield will be in the second primary.

DICK CANFIELD RETURNS.

Traveled Under Assumed Name While on Board Steamer.

New York, April 24.—Richard Canfield, lover of art and alleged gambler, returned to New York today on the steamship Etruria. He was booked under the name of Campbell and explained on his arrival, when asked why he had traveled under an assumed name.

"I always do that. I don't want to be looked upon as a green turtle with a striped tail to be stared at by a lot of old women."

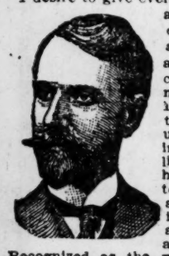
When told that District Attorney Jerome's anti-gambling bill was awaiting the governor's signature, and questioned as to what action he would take regarding the matter, Mr. Canfield said shortly: "I'm here; that's all."

Webster's Delegates.

Preston, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—The delegates to the state convention are as follows: A. P. Passmore, Weston, and J. R. Stapleton, Preston.

I CHARGE NOTHING For Consultation.

I desire to give everyone who is afflicted an opportunity to consult me fully about their case, and will make no charge whatever for my expert opinion and advice. I know that this is an unusual offer, but it is in keeping with the liberal policy which I have always pursued toward the afflicted, and the invitation is freely extended to all. I can tell you all about your case, what mistakes have been made in its treatment, and what is required to bring you back to perfect health.



Recognized as the Oldest Established and Most Reliable Specialist.

If your physician has not successfully treated you, here is an opportunity to learn the truth about your case.

My skill as a specialist in Chronic Diseases is recognized by the medical profession everywhere, and there is no case too complicated for me to successfully treat. I can cure you at your own home if you cannot call, so write me fully about your case. Correspondence confidential.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.,
33 Inman Building, 22½ S. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Office Hours: 8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays: 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Private reception room for ladies.

MONEY AND STRONG MEN SORELY NEEDED BY RUSSIA

Money and strong men are the most imperious wants of Russia during the serious ordeal through which she is now passing, and the dearth of both is certain to be most severely felt before the war is over, says The London Telegraph. As for funds, a shift may be made for the time being. The gold reserves, although probably less abundant in reality than official reports would make out, are none the less considerable. Moreover, for Russia war has always been cheaper than for most other states, and it costs her much less today than ever before. For the material, with the exception of heavy guns, is made in the country, the transport of troops is effected by railways belonging to the state, and, as the finance minister lately remarked, "it brings in money to the government," the soldier's outfit is home-made, the warships are built in Russian works, the food for men and fodder for horses are found either in the provinces or in Manchuria, and the horses are purchased in Russian markets. The articles which will have to be paid for in gold are, therefore, very few. Private contributions, too, are pouring in abundantly to make up for any shortage in the public stores. Thus, millions are being subscribed for new battle ships, millions for powder and shot, millions for the wounded and sick. Warm clothing, food, luxuries, medicaments are being presented to the government from all parts of the empire. Over and above all this, officials, civil and military, public and private, are obliged "voluntarily" to deduct a percentage from their salaries for the needs of the campaign, and to pay this tithe until peace has been concluded. Millions have been given by a single individual. The wealthy merchants of Moscow have privately undertaken to subscribe an internal loan of three milliard roubles among themselves if the government should feel hard set to make both ends meet. The Old Believers, a dissenting body of the Orthodox church, have promised some hundreds of millions.

The government itself can do much to finance the war without tightening the screw of taxation beyond endurance. The issue of some fifty million paper roubles a few weeks ago proved that the printing press may render effective service to the treasury without damaging imperial credit, and the successful experiment may be cautiously repeated more than once with impunity. Caution, however is indispensable, for even now the policy of retrenchment followed by the authorities is severely felt by all classes, but more especially the poor. For the government, with its ownership of railways and monopoly of alcohol, is the one great employer in the empire, and the cutting down of expenses means the shutting out of thousands of workmen, who will form a hungry, disaffected and well organized body. The state bank has already raised its rate of discount 1 per cent, and will soon add another, and it has warned private banks that their credit would be lessened considerably, whereupon these private financial institutions have diminished in proportion the credit which they heretofore allowed to commercial firms and individuals. This is more particularly the case with banks in the southeastern districts. The economic condition of the country has thus received a shock. The great fair of Irbit, in the Pensa government, on the borders of Siberia, did not take place this year, on account of the war, and as nothing was bought or sold there many firms have been unable to meet their liabilities and others will be more or less seriously affected by these bankruptcies. But in spite of all this, there is no fear that Russia herself will become bankrupt. A poor country may have a rich government, and whatever may be said of the Muscovite peasantry, which is in very low water just now, the treasury is certainly not empty. A good finance minister could effect much under the conditions prevailing at present; but M. Kokovtseff is hardly the right man in the right place.

However, it is a more difficult task to obtain men than money, and there has never been such a dearth of really strong men in the country as at present. The reason is not that there are none, but there is no avenue by which they can come to the front. Even of the three best known responsible advisers of the czar, M. Witte, has been relieved of his duties; Count Lamsdorff has tendered his resignation, which has not yet been accepted; while General Kuropatkin has left the ministry for war to take supreme command of the army in the Far East. M. Witte, Russia's only statesman, was far and away the greatest of the three. His name was a programme; his word a bond; his policy a guarantee that peace would be preserved. It was he who inspired his majesty with those ideals of peace which found a short-lived embodiment in the conference at The Hague; who endeavored to dissuade him from building a railway through Chinese territory; who promised that Manchuria would be evacuated; who foretold the war with Japan if the promise was disregarded; and who resigned his post when irresponsible advisers insisted on the annexation of the province. M. Witte fixed the value of the rouble, giving his country a gold standard, hoarded the money which is now used as a war fund, and if Russian finances are as satisfactory today as his successor declares, or even as unbiased outsiders believe, and can stand the drain of 6,500,000 roubles daily, the credit is due to M. Witte, who, besides his other public services, made life less unbearable to the Jews, tried to conciliate the Finns and Armenians, to link all the czar's subjects by bonds of loyalty and affection, and to better the lot of Russians by educating them to the level of their commercial competitors.

M. Witte fell a victim to influences which he had no means of combating. He was secretly found guilty on three counts of an indictment of which he had no cognisance: In the first place, he was charged with having laid the foundations of a native industry which created a new class—the working men—and with having, by training and education, made them, not merely mindful of their duties, but also eager for their rights. Thus they became organized, strong and pushing. They discussed, petitioned, murmured and even rose up and revolted. They spoke openly and frankly against abuses, and when free speech was denied them the employed the secret printing press. But this is less the fault of the ex-fiance minister than of natural laws. Every agricultural people which takes to industry must pass through that phase of development. As the French put it: "If you make an omelette, you must first break the eggs," and the best cook that France has ever produced cannot obtain an exception to that rule. If Russia is desirious of a native industry, she must pay the full price for it, and that includes organized workmen, struggles and higher wages, strikes and occasional anti-government manifestations.

Another of the charges advanced against M. Witte was his utter neglect of the interests of agriculture. He protected the manufacturer and merchant, it was said, at the expense of the peasant, who, after all, bears the dead weight of empire on his shoulders. And in this accusation there was undoubtedly some truth. The moujiks or peasants of the center of Russia had become impoverished; heavy taxation ground them down, and very little of their money was spent upon local improvement. Year by year their live stock dwindled, the amount of corn which they consumed fell off, and the people was degenerating physically and morally. But M. Witte sought to remedy the evil by having a commission appointed to inquire into the causes of the decay of the peasantry, and to offer recommendations to the government. This commission met, summoned members of the nobility, peasants, land owners, and experts throughout European Russia, asking them to speak their minds freely. They did so, and, curiously enough, although these deliberations were held in the north, south, east and west, and although the persons who gave their opinions were members of the nobility, ignorant peasants, and wealthy landed proprietors, they were all of one mind—the system of governing the country is, they said, out of date; the peasants, still partially tied to the soil, must have all their shackles struck off; county councils must be fostered and not discouraged; and taxation must be more evening distributed. That was the general verdict. But the minister of the interior, M. von Plehve, forbade the members of the commission to deal with such topics, and severely punished those noblemen who had already spoken their minds. He also complained to the tsar that M. Witte was revolutionizing the country, and besought his imperial master to dismiss the Russian necker. The creation of Russian industry and the encouragement of Russian agriculture, therefore, were crimes equally heinous in the eyes of M. von Plehve, and his view was finally adopted.

The spread of education was another of the offenses of which the great finance minister was accused. His views on the subject were, it was asserted, subversive of all government. To build up Russian industries, he held, is an impossible task without technical education, and this presupposes primary instruction. Hence he favored schools throughout the empire, and he himself attached his name to a model polytechnical institute, situated a few miles from the capital, which is probably the most perfect establishment of the kind in Europe or the world. It is a self-contained city of technical science, where young men have every facility attainable by money and skill for becoming excellent shipbuilders, mechanicians, engineers, electricians, political economists, chemists and mineralogists. The students of this modern academy live in, and, unlike their comrades of the universities, enjoy full liberty to meet, discuss, make speeches, andadopt resolutions. It was feared at first that they would abuse this privilege, and one and all become rank revolutionsist; but, curiously enough, M. Witte's polytechnicum is the only great high school in Russia which has been perfectly free from sedition. The young men come together, harangue each other, find a harmless outlet for their fiery sentiments, and go back eased in mind to their scientific occupations. A model institute!

But M. Von Plehve filled the mind of the tsar with distrust of his one statesman, and the tsar himself had many grounds for personally disliking his farseeing adviser. For M. Witte had strenuously opposed the abolition of the Finnish constitution; he had presented a long memorandum dussuading the emperor from building the Manchurian branch of the Trans-Siberian railway; he had objected to the persecution of the Jews, and he had condemned the confiscation of the property of the Armenian church. "Our efforts," he said, "should be directed to amalgamating all the religions and nationalities of the empire in one, not in sowing discord among them." And, to make bad worse, he besought the tsar to fulfill his promise, so often given, to evacuate Manchuria. "Excepting the northern extremity it is of no use to Russia," he argued; "indeed, its possession would be prejudicial to our interests. And if we do not evacuate it we shall inevitably drift into war." This advice ran counter to that which his majesty had heard and accepted from other and unofficial personages, and they and M. Von Plehve turned the emperor against the minister of finances, whose one thought was for the welfare of the Russian people. Thereupon M. Witte retired into private life.

It is now Count Lamsdorff's turn. The foreign minister is a quiet, affable official, who, without laying claims to great statesmanship, understands the drift of political currents and is averse from dangerous adventures. He had undertaken in his imperial master's name to evacuate Manchuria, and he was desirous of having that promise fulfilled, not only because of Russia's good name, but also on account of the disastrous consequences of a breach of faith, which he foresaw clearly enough. Hence he did his utmost to avert the war, but his efforts were unavailing. And now he has no desire to reap the whirlwind and remain in office to assume the responsibility for the acts of others which he strongly disapproved. He, therefore, tendered his resignation a short time ago, and in political circles M. Witte's name was mentioned as that of his successor. The nomination would have been excellent for Russia, both at home and abroad, but the ex-finance minister was not appointed. He would not, could not, have accepted the post, if it had been offered to him by the crown. And Count Lamsdorff was told—as General Kuropatkin had been told months before—that he must continue in office until further orders. How long he will stay remains to be seen. His successor may, perhaps, be M. Tvolsky, who was for some years the representative of the tsar at the vatican.

Thus at a most critical period of her history Russia has an untried finance miniter, whose initial measures are severely blamed by the first commercial men of the country; no war minister—for General Sahkaroff is but the acting minister pro tem.—no minister of public instruction; and no strong man in any public department.

MORTUARY.

George Garrett, Columbus, Ga.

Columbus, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—George Garrett, who was injured in a wreck on the Seaboard Air Line in Columbus last week, died tonight at 8:45 o'clock.

J. J. Baxter, Sewanee, Ga.

Suwanee, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—J. T. Baxter died at his residence in this place Friday night about 9 o'clock and was buried today at Level Creek church. Esquire Baxter was one of the most prominent and useful men in Gwinnett county.

Judge Stevenson Burke, Washington.

Washington, April 24.—Former Judge Stevenson Burke died here today. He had been prominent in legal and financial circles in Ohio for fifty years. He was nearly 80 years old and had been a director in many railroads. He, with Mrs. Burke, had been traveling through the south for several months.

Edward Payne Thompson, Indianapolis.

DIANAPOLIS. .. ..—Indianapolis, Ind., April 24.—Edward Payne Thompson, former postmaster at Indianapolis, and at Havana, Cuba, is dead at his home in this city. Mr. Thompson was 63 years old.

Frances Williams, Cuthbert, Ga.

Cuthbert, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—Frances, the little daughter of Captain D. T. Williams, of the Georgia, Florida and Alabama railroad, while playing around a fire at South Side park, this city, Wednesday last, had her clothing ignited, and was fatally burned. She died Thursday night.

Two Killed in Train Wreck.

Kansas City, Mo., April 24.—An eastbound freight train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway was ditched at Floyd, Mo., near here, today. Two members of the crew were killed and one fatally hurt. Three hundred feet of track had been washed out by a heavy rain that prevailed in this part of the state today, and twenty cars went over an embankment.

Serious Flood at Fort Scott.

Fort Scott, Kans., April 24.—Fort Scott is experiencing the most serious flood in its history. Marmalon river and Mill creek, which runs into the former stream here, have risen 10 feet in the past twenty-four hours, the result of heavy rains. Several hundred persons have been rescued in boats. As far as known tonight no lives have been lost. The estimated loss to live stock drowned and property damaged is $100,000.

MUCH HARD WORK IN BOTH HOUSES

Congress To Adjourn Thursday Is Plan.

Williams To Speak Today for Action Against Railroad and Coal Trusts. Conference Reports Will Take Big Part of Time.

Washington, April 24.—Long day and night sessions are the programme in the house this week as the leaders plan to end the session Thursday.

On Monday Mr. Williams, the minority leader, is to be given consideration of his resolution calling on the attorney general, first for information of any prosecution by him of the interested parties in the Northern Securities Company, and, second, what has been the result of any investigation he has made of the coal trust.

The conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill is to be considered Tuesday. The Alaskan delegate bill is before the house as a "continuing order" to be considered in the absence of conference reports which are yet to come on the military academy, the general deficiency and the sundry civil appropriation bills.

There undoubtedly will be many requests for consideration of minor bills, by unanimous consent, and the outlook is declared by the leaders to indicate an exceedingly busy wind up.

Tribute to Representative Thompson.

The house was in session for over five hours today for the purpose of paying tribute to the memory of the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna, the late Representative C. W. Thompson, of Alabama, and the late Representative W. W. Skiles, of Ohio.

Tributes to the memory of the late Mr. Thompson were paid by Representatives Wiley, Underwood, Clayton, Burnett and Bowle, of Alabama, and Littlefield, of Maine; Thomas, of North Carolina; Rainey, of Illinois; Conner, of Iowa; Padget, of Tennessee; Gaines, of Tennessee, and Patterson, of North Carolina.

To Clear Senate Calendar.

The time of the senate the present week will be devoted to clearing the calendar preparatory to adjournment, which most senators say will occur during the present week. There remains only one appropriation bill to be passed by the senate, that for the military academy.

A number of supply bills are still in conference, however, and it is expected there will be more or less discussion of conference reports.

AFTER RADIUM IN YANKEE DIRT

United States Geological Survey Investigating Occurrence of Mineral.

Washington, April 24.—The United States geological survey is investigating the occurrence of radium in this country, and seeking public cooperation of gathering details regarding localities of radioactive minerals.

Radio-activity has been observed in many minerals and other substances. The government experts say it is possible that the number of radio-active minerals may be greatly increased. A survey says the simplest means of detecting them is by a system of photographic plates.

The plate should not be removed from its enclosing black paper. On this paper in a dark room should be laid a small metallic object over which should be laid a specimen. With the usual development, if the specimen tested has radio-active powers, a photograph of the metal object will be produced on the plate.

The government will exhibit a specimen of the product at the world's fair.

CAMPBELL-WILLIAMS.

Dallas, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—A marriage of unusual interest to a large circle of admiring friends, both in this state and Tennessee, was that of Miss Mattie Lynn Williams, of this place, to Mr. John C. Campbell, of Chattanooga, Tenn., which occurred at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Cooper, Mrs. Cooper being a sister of the bride. The wedding was a very quiet one, only the relatives and a few most intimate friends being present. The ceremony was performed in a most impressive manner by Rev. J. E. Rerie, of the Methodist church.

Cheap Rates to Birmingham, Ala.

On account of conference for education in the south, Birmingham, Ala., April 26-28, 1904, the Southern railway will sell tickets from Atlanta, Ga., to Birmingham, Ala., and return at rate of $5.25 for the round trip on April 25 and 26, with final limit May 5, 1904.

J. C. BEAM, JR.,
District Passenger Agent.

JUDGE GRAY WILL PRESIDE.

International Arbitration Conference To Be Held in June.

Lake Mohonk, N. Y., April 24.—Judge George Gray will preside over the tenth annual conference on international arbitration to be held June 1 to 3.

Acceptances received from delegates indicate that the attendance will be large. Among the speakers are Commissioner McFarland, of Washington, whose topic will be the proposed arbitration treaty with England; Robert Lansing, who will address the conference on the Alaskan boundary settlement; Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, who recently organized a branch of the American peace union.

It is arranged that one session of the conference shall be given to the proposed arbitration treaty with Great Britain and another to international arbitration from a business point of view.

Christian Endeavor Meeting.

Opelika, Ala., April 24.—(Special.)—The Alabama Christian Endeavor convention met in annual session in the Opelika Presbyterian church Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The convention continued through Sunday. About 80 delegates were in attendance.

Store closes at 1 o'clock, Tuesday, Memorial Day.

Ordered Your Suit?

Never before have the tailor made men of the city selected such richness of material, diversity of pattern and of weave, as they are selecting this season. If beauty and novelty of the loom had a limit, it would seem that designers had exhausted every new turn to find it. Each contravention in the warp and woof of these fabrics proclaims a new elegance of the cloth.

They are English; they are Scotch; they are Irish. The British looms have produced beautifully.

If you order your suit today, it can be made at once.

Custom Tailoring, Third Floor.

M U S E ' S ,

3-5-7 Whitehall.

GOOD WORK DONE IN CANAL DEAL

Representatives of United States Receiving Congratulations for Success.

Paris, April 24.—W. A. Day and Charles W. Russell, the United States assistant attorneys general and all the other American officials who have been engaged in the Panama canal negotiations, are being congratulated on the entirely successful results of the transaction and of the overwhelming vote by which the stockholders of the Panama Canal Company yesterday approved the deed of sale executed by President Bo and Director Richman, which makes the measure complete without further question.

The execution of the transfer prior to the meeting of the stockholders was designed to remove extraneous issues and to simplify the question presented to the meeting to one of approval or non-approval. The actual transfer took place on the evening of April 16, following the receipt of a cablegram stating that the United States senate had passed the Panama canal bill, and it was deemed prudent and in the public interest not to make the fact of the transfer public until after the meeting of the stockholders. However, no doubts existed then or since concerning the entire regularity of the procedure, which was approved by all concerned, including the highest local authorities on both sides.

Former Premier Waleck-Rousseau's opinion specifically stated that the action of the stockholders last December authorized the officials of the company to carry out the transfer. However, as a further precaution, Messrs. Day and Russell insisted that the contract of sale after being executed should have the additional benefit of a vote of approval by a meeting of the stockholders. This approval, therefore, completes even the most minute formality for the safeguarding of the interests of the United States.

Besides the $40,000,000 purchase price, the Panama Canal Company has a special consideration spent on the canal since the original price was fixed by the isthmian canal commission. It is estimated that the cost of excavaton already accomplished was about $27,000,000. After the price was fixed the work of excavation was continued, about one thousand men being employed, and the company estimates that an additional $1,000,000 was thus expended.

This claim is receiving consideration.

CUBA AND CANAL CHIEF FEATURES

Continued from First Page.

which became a law makes the pension of those who totally lost their sight in the military or naval service $100 per month. There was agitation for a service pension bill, but it stopped when the executive issued a general order making age an evidence of physical disability to perform manual labor.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company received a loan of $4,600,000 from the government, of which $100,000 is to pay the expenses of a board of lady managers. An act was passed to protect foreign exhibitors at the exposition in their copyright and patent rights. The government is to participate in the exposition to be held at Portland, Oreg., in 1905, for the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country by the Lewis and Clark expedition to the extent of an exhibit to cost $450,000 and an Alaskan exhibit to cost $25,000.

Dip at Postal Scandals.

The only direct dealings which the congress had with the "postal scandals" was the investigation by the house of the connection of its members with clerk hire increases in third and fourth class postoffices and representations regarding leases. This investigation cleared every member from any improper conduct in the matter.

The house, by important action, directed an investigation of the alleged "beef trust" by the department of commerce and labor.

The extension of the east front of the capitol building was provided for in the sundry civil appropriation bill and provision was made for an office building for senators. These buildings are to cost in the neighborhood of $5,000,000 each.

Impeachment proceedings were begun in the house against Federal Judge Charles Swayne, of the northern district of Florida, but after a majority report from the committee favoring impeachment the matter was sent back to the committee and made a special order for next session.

The creation of two additional states in the union was provided for in a bill which passed the house, but not the senate. Oklahoma and the Indian Territory were united as Oklahoma. Arizona and New Mexico as Arizona.

Legislation directly affecting the labor interests of the country received consideration in the committees of the two houses, but final action was not taken.

In the senate the confirmation of General Leonard Wood as a major general was accomplished after much inquiry and objection. The right of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, to his seat in the senate resulted in an investigation still in progress, involving the Mormon religion and practices.

Members Who Have Died.

Senator Hanna and several members of the house have died; namely, Representatives T. H. Tongue, of Oregon; Vincent Boreing, of Kentucky; R. H. Foerderer, of Pennsylvania; Henry Burk, of Pennsylvania; W. W. Skiles, of Ohio; G. W. Croft, of South Carolina, and C. W. Thompson, of Alabama. T. H. Ball, of Texas, resigned. His place is filled by J. M. Pinckney. George B. McClellan, of New York, resigned, and was succeeded by W. Bourke Cockran. Charles Dick, of Ohio, resigned, to succeed Senator Hanna in the senate. George Howell, of Pennsylvania, was unseated in favor of William Connell, and J. F. Shaftroth, of Colorado, resigned in favor of R. W. Bonying, who contested his election.

In the house there were 15,389 bills, 349 resolutions, 152 joint resolutions and 61 concurrent resolutions introduced. Of these 2,253 were introduced in the house. In the senate there were 5,645 bills introduced.

CUTHBERT HAS LINE TO GULF.

Georgia City Rejoicing Over New Railroad Facilities.

Cuthbert, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—Cuthbert is rejoicing over the official announcement of the purchase of the Tallahassee, Carrabelle and Georgia railroad by the Georgia, Florida and Alabama railroad. By this Cuthbert is placed on a direct line of only 156 miles to the gulf of Mexico. At Carrabelle direct connection is made with Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans steamers. At Tallahassee this road already gives another connection with the Seaboard for Jacksonville and Pensacola. Besides this, it places Cuthbert about 20 miles nearer the gulf, over their line to St. Marks. The acquisition of this last road will make the Georgia, Florida and Alabama one of the best lines in this section, and will be of the greatest benefit to Cuthbert and her commercial and industrial interests. It is stated that the Georgia, Florida and Alabama will begin the operation of the Tallahassee, Carrabelle and Georgia at once.

Negro Struck Boy With Rock.

LaGrange, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—Ivy Fling, a 16-year-old white boy, living in Harrisonville district, about 8 or 9 miles from LaGrange, was knocked on the head with a rock thrown by a negro boy named Elias Bosh. Fling was unconscious for about two hours, but it is now thought that he is out of danger. The negro was placed in jail.

Severe Tornado in Kansas.

McPherson, Kan., April 24.—A severe tornado struck McPherson this afternoon, demolishing six residences and causing more or less other damage to property. Three persons were injured, one seriously. Much damage was done in the country north of here. The funnel-shaped cloud approached the town from the south and followed the course of a ravine.

COLLIER PROPERTY

At auction THIS MORNING at 10:30. Every lot on its merit. Don't miss it. Ladies invited. Titles perfect. Terms easy.

EL ANCLO

Manufactured by Cuesta, Rey & Co.
J. J. & J. E. MADDOX, Distributors, ATLANTA, GA.

JAPS MAY FORCE RUSSIAN ATTACK

Continued from First Page.

just before the painter started for the Far East and in it he expressed the conviction that he would not return.

JAPANESE BARGE SUNK BY FIRE OF JAPANESE

St. Petersburg, April 24.—Official dispatches regarding the fighting south of the River Pomakua were reported last Friday in which a Russian detachment had three men killed and two officers and thirteen men wounded, say that a Japanese troop-laden barge and other boats emerged from the mouth of the Pomakua and attempted to cut off the Russian retreat. The barge was sunk by the Russian guns.

Captain Smeizin, who cammanded the detachment, has died of his wounds. Lieutenant Pushtkin was the other officer wounded. Further details concerning the skirmish south of the River Pomakua say that in following up the general plan to harass and impede the Japanese crossing the Yalu the Russian outposts on the river sent a detachment of volunteers in boats on the night of April 21 for the purpose of setting fire to the Japanese pontoons and other bridge material.

The boats grounded on a sand bank near the Korean side and drew the fire of the Japanese outposts. There was a sharp fusillade at close range. The position of the boats was highly critical owing to the appearance of a number of light barges filled with Japanese, coming out from a small tributary stream called the Pomakua, which is unmarked even on the maps of the Russian general staff. The intention of the barges was to cut off the retreat of the Russians. This was noticed from the other bank, 2 miles distant, and a couple of field guns opened fire. A lucky shot sunk one of the barges and the others withdrew.

The Japanese casualties are not known.

Tramps Ground To Pieces.

Winona, Minn., April 24.—Four tramps were ground to pieces while asleep on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad track near the city limts today. The men left he city last night with two gallons of alcohol, and it is supposed were in a drunken stupor when run down by the cars.

Fawney To Speak at Fair.

St. Louis, April 24.—Congressman James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, has been selected to deliver the address on behalf of the committee of the house of representatives at the opening ceremonis of the world's fair on April 30.

BIG G TRADE MARK
CURES MEN & WOMEN
Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
Sold by Druggists, or in plain wrapper, express prepaid, on receipt of $1.00, or three bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.
THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.
PRICE $1.00

Quina LAROCHE
(A VINOUS ELIXIR.)
Physicians highly recommend it as a specific remedy in cases of
MALARIAL FEVERS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, SLOW CONVALESCENCE.
F. FOUGERA & CO., 26-30 N. William St., N.Y.

SEE THURSDAY'S CONSTITUTION FOR LEADING MERCHANTS' MIDWEEK BARGAINS

NEWT FISHER TALKS OF TEAMS

Says Memphis, Atlanta, New Orleans and Nashville Are Strongest.

Southern League Standing.

CLUBS.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Atlanta	3	3	0	1,000
New Orleans	2	2	0	1,000
Nashville	3	2	1	.667
Memphis	2	1	1	.500
Little Rock	2	1	1	.500
Birmingham	3	1	2	.333
Montgomery	3	0	3	.000
Shreveport	2	0	2	.000

Newt Fisher arrived in the city yesterday afternoon accompanied by his baseball team. The Nashville magnate was in a joyful state of mind over his two victories in Birmingham and on being interviewed consented to talk for publication concerning the Southern League race and his own showing.

"We lost the first game in Birmingham," said Newt, "because we were absolutely unable to hit young Minnehan, the Coal Baron pitcher, who, by the way, is a great young twirler. We only secured three hits off him. Platt pitched a great game for Nashville and allowed only six singles. In fact, six men only reached first base and three of these scored. He did not give a base on balls and did not hit a man, which is pitching some.

"Our team is in great shape and we will be heard from before the season closes. Smith, our crack little second baseman, is still sick and in the meantime I am playing Lewis at third and Bennett at second. When Smith reenters the game Bennett will go back to third base.

"Kennedy is playing first base in nice shape and Smith is one of the best little second basemen in the league. He covers lots of ground and scoops balls up from every position. Lowney is showing up better this year than ever before and I am just about beginning to realize how much ground he can cover in a game. A rather peculiar incident occurred over in the last Birmingham game.

"It was in the ninth inning and two men were out, O'Brien on second base. The batter dropped a punk fly over third base. It was the duty, of course, of either our left fielder or shortstop to get the ball. In such a case Lewis at third should have called out the man to take the ball. He stood still and said nothing. Wiseman came in on the dead run from left, while Lowney was running back, keeping his eye on the ball. As it came down both down managed to get a hand on it as they crashed into each other and both went to the ground holding up their gloved hands with the ball tightly clinched between them. If they had dropped the ball O'Brien at second would have scored, tying the score, and giving them a chance to win the game.

"I have got a good pitching staff. There is no getting around that. I am keeping the most of my men so as to give them a show and see what they can do. I will keep Platt, Russell, Rosson and probably two others. When Willis reports I will probably drop the weakest man and keep Willis.

"I have decided to release Pitcher Burnum to Greenville, Miss. Pitcher Nelson will probably get his release when I go home, as I have no place for him. He is, however, a good man, and I paid a good price to secure him. Bussey has been released to Augusta. Roth has been released; Kennedy also has been released and several others.

Nashville Salaries.

"As to the salary limit, many statements have been attributed to me in public print about this matter. I would like to say, however, that I am paying my men about as much as any manager in the league. If you don't believe it, ask my men and see if they are not satisfied. I have never kept a man for another year without increasing his salary and I have always been fair with my men.

"As to the different teams in the league. I was not at all surprised to see Atlanta win three from Montgomery. The Legislators are disorganized on account of the fact that baseball is in such a muddle in Montgomery and Pabst is not in the game. They have got a number of heavy hitters over there, especially in the outfield, but these men are powerless against a left hander and whenever they come to my ball grounds or whenever they visit my diggings they will be fighting it out with left handers all the time. It was a foxy move of Powell's in putting Hardy in the first day. He won out and that dampened the courage of the Montgomery men and made it easy going in the next two games.

"Shreveport doesn't look so strong to me. When that team lost Erve Beck and Tom Fisher they lost their last chance. Their staff is rather weak, Hughey being their strongest pitcher. McFarland was stronger than Lauzon and I believe Prout better at third than Schaub.

"New Orleans is undoubtedly strong. They have a ball club in that city that is a ball club and if they keep in trim it will take good, hard work to win from them. Birmingham is rather weak in pitchers, Minnehan being their strongest twirler and Clarke the next.

"Memphis is strong. They have a lot of heavy hitters in the outfield, Miller and Dungan, with Whistler on first, and good men in other positions. McIntyre is a good twirler. French is valuable and Hale is another good man.

"The teams which I will have to beat out in this race will be Atlanta, New Orleans and Memphis."

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago 5, Cleveland 4.

Chicago, April 24.—The locals made a great finish in the ninth inning. With two out and a man on third, Hess hit Holmes and passed Jones, filling the bases. Callahan hit over Lush's head for two bases, scoring three runs. He scored the winning run on Green's double to right. Attendance 6,250.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	5	9	0
Cleveland	4	9	3

Batteries: Flaherty and Sullivan; Hess and Bemis.

Tie Game at St. Louis

St. Louis, April 24.—A twelve-inning game was played here today between St. Louis and Detroit. The game was hotly contested throughout. A neat stop by O'Leary in the ninth inning saved the Detroits from defeat. Attendance 11,000.

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
St. L.	4	10	2
Detroit	4	12	2

Batteries: Sudhoff and Sugden; Killian and Wood.

MARY JOHNSTON'S
"SIR MORTIMER."
This is Miss Johnston's new book, just out, price $1.20. Mail orders $1.33. John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

ATLANTA'S FAST PITCHING STAFF WILL RANK FIRST IN THE LEAGUE



ALEX HARDY.



BERNIE McCAY.



JACK ELY.



JOHN McMAKIN.

The best pitching staff in the Southern League.

That is the universal comment of the thousands of fans who have witnessed the three games in which the Atlanta team snowed under the Montgomery heavy hitters three times in succession.

And before the end of the season comes foreign cities will have seen and believed.

There is Hardy, Smith, McMakin, Ely, McCay and Cribbins. Where could six better be found in Southern League circles?

Six better pitchers cannot be found in Montgomery where Roach, Carter and Deaver have felt the weight of the Cracker sticks, and Stultz and Polchow are still trembling over their narrow escape in not being sent in.

Better twirlers do not reside in Birmingham, where Minnehan seems to be the only real good pitcher in the bunch, and the others are still to be developed.

It is doubtful if you would find better box men at home if you went down to Shreveport and had a look in at White, Swann, Hughey, Bartley and Tevis. These players will do all right stacked up against other clubs, but not against Atlanta.

And over in Nashville it is all the same. Platt isn't in it, hasn't the ghost of a show, in fact, against young Hardy, who has the veteran beaten in everything except years. Russell is a good man; Herman is said to be in poor form and the others are youngsters.

McIntyre is good enough in Memphis and Hale isn't so bad. But where are the others? Two pitchers are not enough for one team.

Little Rock has her Guese and her loop the loop to the mystic maze. And Bolin and a few others. Still, it won't do to stop in that little burg.

Down in New Orleans Breitenstein wakes up every now and then and does some real swift, fancy work, but he can't do all the honors. And Lee isn't so bad, and Herr and Brown are there sometimes with the goods.

Atlanta has the swiftest bunch of pitchers in the minor league business. Men who can pitch any kind of ball from the pitchers who can hit some when it becomes necessary. Witness Smith's two hits Saturday and Hardy's single Thursday.

The men come from every direction of the universe. Ely is the old standby, the captain of the pitchers. He was bought from Montgomery last season and secured the most of the games he worked in from Montgomery last year. He commenced this season by tying up another victory with silken strings. He uses a high ball just around the batter's neck and is a good, steady pitcher.

Hardy, the left hander, comes from Buffalo, and was secured for a good round sum. He is in great shape this year and intends to make a record for himself. He has more speed than any left hander seen in this direction for many a long year, and has a mean drop over the plate which sometimes causes trouble.

McCay comes from the coast and out in those leagues last year rounded up 22 games and lost 19. This year Powell is playing him for a while at least in the outfield and his work so far has been up-to-date. He covers a world of ground, is swift and accurate on ground balls, and hits well and timely.

Smith was with New Orleans last year and started out well. But he was worked too hard and soon was out of training and condition and was easy money. This year he is in splendid trim and Saturday let Montgomery down with a bare four hits.

McMakin comes from Columbus and is counted on as a comer. He is one of the fastest men in the league on bunts and all bunters had best be wary while he is pitching. He won twelve and dropped twelve last season with Columbus.

Cribbins has not yet had a chance and is anxiously awaiting the warm weather to thaw out his arm and bring him into condition.

PELICANS TAKE SECOND BATTLE

Shreveport Again Failed To Hit Opportunely.

New Orleans, La., April 24.—(Special.)—In the presence of 6,000 enthusiasts New Orleans won the second game of the series from Shreveport today. Score, 8 to 2.

Herr pitched magnificently for the Pelicans, and Ross' boxwork was also commendable, but he lacked support. New Orleans put up a fine fielding game.

The detailed score is as follows:

SHREVEPORT—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Smith, ss	3	0	1	5	4	1
Norcum, rf	5	0	1	0	0	0
Owen, 2b	4	0	2	1	7	0
Schaub, 3b	4	0	1	1	6	2
Welkart, 1b	4	0	1	10	1	0
Lauzon, c	4	0	0	1	1	1
Prout, cf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Gilks, lf	4	1	2	4	0	0
Ross, p	4	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	36	2	9	24	17	4

NEW ORLEANS—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Dowd rf	4	1	2	2	0	0
Genins, cf	5	1	1	6	0	0
Rickert, lf	2	2	2	0	0	0
Rohe, 3b	4	1	2	3	1	0
Stewart, 1b	3	0	0	3	1	0
Atz, ss	4	0	1	0	2	1
Holly, 2b	3	2	1	3	2	0
Fox, c	3	1	1	10	0	0
Herr, p	4	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	32	8	10	27	7	1

Score by innings:
Shreveport 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2
New Orleans 3 1 1 0 0 0 1 2 x—8

Hits by innings:
Shreveport 2 0 1 1 3 2 0 0 0— 9
New Orleans 4 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 x—10

Summary—Three-base hits, Fox, Rohe; two-base hits, Gilks, Dowd; bases on balls, off Herr 2, off Ross, 3; struck out by Herr 9; sacrifice hits, Fox, Stewart, Rickert; left on bases, New Orleans 6, Shreveport 7; first base on errors, New Orleans 2, Shreveport 1. Time of game, 1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpire, Penenniger.

Little Rock 9, Memphis 0.

Memphis, April 24.—Little Rock turned the tables on the locals and captured the second game of the series today in easy fashion. French, who pitched for the locals, was easy for the visitors, while Bolin, the Little Rock twirler, allowed only two hits. The locals could not find Bolin at all, and the first hit was not made until the eighth inning. Attendance 1,400.

Score:	R	H	E
Memphis	0	2	3
Little Rock	9	14	8

Batteries—French and Belt; Bolin and Anderson.

ELEGANT CAFE SERVICE on Seaboard Air Line morning trains between Richmond and Washington. Get your breakfast before arriving at Washington.

Budweiser's
Greatest Triumph
Declared superior to best Bohemian Beers by the Experimental Station for the Brewing Industry of Bohemia, at Prague.
Bohemian Beers—for centuries the acknowledged standard of quality—have been patterned after by brewers of all countries.
Budweiser
The Product of
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n
IS BOTTLED ONLY AT THEIR HOME PLANT AT
St. Louis, U.S.A.
A visit to the World's Fair City should include a trip to and through the Anheuser-Busch Brewery. All are welcome.
Orders Promptly Filled by
POTTS THOMPSON LIQUOR CO., Distributors, Atlanta. Ga.

BASEBALL! Reserved Box Seats. Grand Stand Tickets.
Tickets on Sale Monday and Tuesday
FOR
Memorial Day Game
AT
King Hardware Co.
NASHVILLE vs. ATLANTA
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.
Reserved Box Seats. Grand Stand Tickets. BASEBALL!

DISSOLUTION SALE!
AT AUCTION
The Atlanta Horse and Mule Company will dispose of their entire Livery outfit at Public Auction on THURSDAY, APRIL 28th, 1904, at their place of business, 148 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga., consisting of Five Nice Cunningham Landaus, Five Good Buggies, Five Sets Carriage Harness, Six Sets Single Harness, One Set Double Buggy Harness, some Wagon Harness, Saddles, Bridles, etc., One Elegant Top Furniture Wagon, all in first-class condition. Also Sixteen Head of Horses—among them some extra pairs of Carriage Horses—double and single light drivers, etc.
Sold to close a partnership business.

South Side Grove Auction Sale.
43 LEVEL SHADED LOTS ON STEWART AVENUE, JAMES, GILLETT, SHELTON, HUGH AND LOWNDES STREETS,
ON THE PREMISES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1904.
Beginning at 2:30 o'clock p. m. This is a chance for a nice home in a most beautiful section of West End. Chert road. Only 400 feet from Lee street car line. Close to West End school. Convenient to churches; nice, new residences all around these lots. Perfect view of city. Close to the Woodward Lumber Company, Colcord Lumber Company, Traynham's new mills, Hightower's box factory, Southern shops and many other industries near these lots. Surrounding first-class. Not a sorry house in the neighborhood. All white people and home owners. Owner has moved to another state and ordered this property sold. Terms, $10 cash and $10 per month, or 3 per cent discount for all cash. Take East Point car line. Get off at McCall's station, cross railroad, and then go east along Gillett street. Get plats at our office.
W. S. ANSLEY, 217 Century Building.
J. C. HENDRIX, 504 Could Building.

THE VERY BEST!!


POSITIVELY NON-CONSTIPATING.
Sold by FOUNTS and OTHER DEALERS.

MUST OBSERVE SALARY LIMIT

Fisher Stands for Strict Adherence to Salary Limit.

Nashville, Tenn., April 24.—(Special.)—Anent the recently quoted statement from Ed Ashenback relative to Newt Fisher standing for adherence to the salary limit and at the same time paying Wylie Platt $500 a month, a recent conversation with the manager of the Nashville baseball team touching directly upon the matter of salaries will be of interest at that time. So far as the Platt matter is concerned, he is worth the money, and there is little doubt but what any team in the Southern League would be glad to pay that amount to him. But that does not "cut any ice" in the other matter. Whether or not that amount is paid, Newt Fisher and Wylie Platt know, and really it does not seem to be the business of anybody else.

Newt Fisher has not "howled" stay within the salary limit and then set an example at the other extreme. If the truth were known, the Nashville team is today nearer to the prescribed salary limit than any other team in the league, with Atlanta next. Manager Fisher has been previously quoted on the matter of his and Abner Powell's standing together in the matter of salaries, they being individual owners as against stock companies in other cities of the league where probably a dozen men will contribute to a fund to buy high-priced players, if necessary. Talking in this strain just before his recent departure for Birmingham, Manager Fisher said:

"I have been censured probably by many persons for taking a positive stand in the matter of salaries. If they would only realize that it is the life or death of the Southern League they would not be so prone to offer criticism of that which they show they know nothing. Let this practice of utterly ignoring the salary limit go on; let expensive teams be gotten together, and you will find that it is only a matter of time until the league will go to pieces, quit business and shut up shop.

"The Southern League today is prosperous. It has been successful for three seasons where it was formerly a failure. Each year the league has made money and each year the standard of the teams has been raised. Of course, this means that more money is being paid to players. The Southern League will give just so much support in the different cities, which means just so much money. The league must depend upon this revenue for its existence, and upon this revenue only. Reckoning the operation of the league upon this basis of support, we can stand just so much financial pressure and no more. Then there will finally come a season when the expenses reach a point beyond the pressure limit and, to use a slang expression, something is then going to 'bust.'

"Take a team that wins a pennant one year. Say it is an ordinarily good team, about even with most of the others in the league. Those who finished well up at the top will jump in and run their pay roll away over the salary limit the next season in order to capture the next flag, and the winning team is forced to keep in line. Then it is the same thing the next year and so on until the pressure is too great for the bank account of the league and it goes to pieces.

"I want the Southern League to live and continue to prosper. I know it cannot be if this wanton disregard of the salary limit is continued. When one team does it, the others are forced to it out of self-defense. They must either have a team in the class with the others or play to empty benches. It would be just as easy to stay within the limit. The game would be just as fast, as exciting and as satisfactory, and it would mean long life to the sport in the south. But just as truly as I speak, if this going beyond the salary limit is practiced with the amount increased each year, it is going to finally reach a point where the league cannot stand the strain and where it will break. I have the interest of the league at heart, and I am working in every way in my power for its success, and I shall continue in the future as I have in the past to stand for adherence to the salary limit as against extravagance that means nothing more nor less than the eventual wrecking of the Southern League."

FISHERMEN FACE ATLANTA TODAY

Platt Will Pitch for Nashville Team This Afternoon.

Atlanta faces the Fishermen this afternoon in the first of three games to be played at Piedmont park.

The Nashville team comes to Atlanta with two victories over the Birmingham team and one defeat. This one defeat was recorded in the opening day with Platt in the box for Nashville.

This afternoon Newt Fisher will send in his great southpaw for the second time and this time the Nashville magnate believes that he will get away with his game.

Manager Powell announced Saturday night that he would send in McMakin to pitch the first game. As Hardy is the only left-hander in the Cracker team, it would be a battle royal if Uncle Abner decided to send in his southpaw instead of McMakin.

Whitey Morse received a telegram yesterday from his home announcing the death of his father and he left the city last night in order to attend the funeral. Bernie McCay will be shifted from the outfield to second base and one of the catchers, probably Luskey, will be sent to the outfield. As Luskey is accustomed to playing in this position he can hold it down with ease.

Robert Hogg, pitcher, arrived from Athens yesterday and at once reported to Manager Powell. He is in good condition and expects to make good with Atlanta.

Manager Fisher will present the same line up against Atlanta today as against Birmingham in the last three games. Owing to the changes in the line up Manager Powell has not yet decided on his batting order.

Cheap Rates to Macon, Ga., and Return.

On account Grand Council R. and S. M. and Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Macon, Ga., April 26-28, 1904, the Southern will sell tickets from Atlanta, Ga., to Macon, Ga., and return at rate of $3.77 for the round trip. Tickets to be sold April 25 and 26, final limit April 29, 1904.

J. C. BEAM, JR.,
District Passenger Agent.

POLICE FIGHT SUNDAY BALL

Baseball Players Are Arrested in Brooklyn for Playing.

National League Standing.

CLUBS.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	7	6	1	.857
Brooklyn	9	6	3	.666
St. Louis	8	5	3	.625
Cincinnati	10	6	4	.600
Pittsburg	10	4	6	.400
Chicago	8	3	5	.375
Boston	8	3	5	.375
Philadelphia	7	2	5	.286

New York, April 24.—Whether the playing of baseball games in Greater New York on Sunday is illegal is to be decided on a test case, the first step in which was taken today under instructions issued by Police Commissioner McAdoo. Besides players, three sellers of score cards were arrested. Commissioner McAdoo recently made the statement that he would not permit playing in Manhattan, but would allow games at Washington park, Brooklyn. Today the commissioner issued instructions to arrest those most conspicuous in such games.

At the outset of the game at Washington park, Brooklyn, today the police arrested Pitcher Poole and Catcher Jacklitsch, of Philadelphia, and Frank Roth, of the Philadelphias. They were charged with violating section 265, of the penal code, prohibiting racing, gaming and other sports on the first day of the week. Manager Hanlon, of Brooklyn, then substituted Thatcher and Ritter as the local battery and the game proceeded without further interruption. Attendance 14,000.

Brooklyn	8	13	1
Philadelphia	6	9	1

Batteries—Thatcher and Ritter; Dugleby and Dooin.

St. Louis 4, Chicago 3.

Chicago, April 24.—St. Louis again defeated Chicago by a margin of one run. The three runs scored by both sides in the second inning were principally results of battery errors, the winning run being earned by the visitors on three clean singles. Attendance 11,000.

Chicago	3	9	4
St. Louis	4	6	2

Batteries—Brown and Holmes; Dunleavy and Byers.

Cincinnati 6, Pittsburg 5.

Cincinnati, April 24.—The Cincinnatis won today's game from Pittsburg by an exciting ninth inning rally. Leever was put out of the game for mildly assaulting Umpire Johnstone. Attendance 14,264.

Cincinnati	11	1	
Pittsburg	8	3	

Batteries—Sutthoff, Kellum and Schiel; Lee, Pfeister, Leever and Carisch.

E. H. THORNTON THE ORATOR.

Memorial Day Exercises To Be Held at Palmetto

Palmetto, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—Memorial exercises will be appropriately observed at Palmetto. Colonel E. H. Thornton, of the Neal Loan and Banking Company, will deliver the address. Talks will also be made by Professor J. A. Richardson, of Atlanta, and other veterans. Crosses of honor will be conferred on veterans of Palmetto camp No. 1136. A luncheon will be served to the veterans under the auspices of the Palmetto Woman's Club. An attractive musical programme has been arranged.

GEORGIA MEETS TECH TUESDAY

A Busy Week Ahead of the Southern College Teams.

Games played this week:

MONDAY.

Trinity v. South Carolina, at Durham.

TUESDAY.

Georgia v. Tech, at Atlanta.

WEDNESDAY.

Clemson v. Wofford, at Spartanburg, S. C.

Trinity v. Furman, at Durham, N. C.

THURSDAY.

Davidson v. Virginia, at Charlotte, N. C.

Nashville v. Tulane, at Nashville.

FRIDAY.

Alabama v. Texas, at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

North Carolina v. South Carolina, at Chapel Hill, N. C.

Clemson v. Mercer, at Macon.

Georgia v. Auburn, at Athens.

Nashville v. Tulane, at Nashville.

SATURDAY.

Alabama v. Texas, at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Georgia v. Auburn, at Athens.

Mercer v. Clemson, at Macon.

Davidson v. Tennessee, at Davidson, N. C.

Nashville v. Tulane, at Nashville.

A heavy schedule awaits the colleges of the south this week and many prominent victories and defeats will be announced before Saturday night.

The local interest is centered almost entirely in the game to be played here Memorial day between the University of Georgia and Tech. The result is in doubt as both teams will play their hardest to win in this most important game of the year from a local standpoint.

Georgia has always played an exceptionally good game against Tech and on many occasions has won out against desperate odds. Last year the game was standing 3 to 0 against Georgia at the beginning of the ninth. One run was scored in this inning, and two men went out. One man had reached second base and Anderson came to the bat. With two strikes on him, King Solomon, the Tech twirler, put over an easy ball just where the Georgia captain wanted it. The next moment it sailed over the fence and Georgia won out in the tenth.

This season Tech has been playing a magnificent game and has won nine out of ten contests. Clemson is the only college which has been able to wrench a victory from her. Georgia has put up an erratic game, sometimes playing well and sometimes badly.

Anderson or Cox will probably go in for Georgia Tuesday and Poole is the logical twirler for the Tech.

TODAY

At 10:30 o'clock the Collier property on Peachtree and West Peachtree will be sold at auction. Terms easy. Ladies expected.

One dollar round trip rate to Athens by the Seaboard Air Line every Sunday.

Reduced rates to
California
March 1 to April 30
That long looked for opportunity of visiting California is here at last.
March 1st to April 30, the Rock Island System will sell "colonist" tickets to principal points in California at the following low rates:
$33 from Chicago
$30 from St. Louis
$25 from Missouri River Points
Proportionate reductions from other points
Tickets are good in tourist sleepers which leave Chicago and Kansas City daily for Los Angeles and San Francisco via El Paso, three times a week by way of Colorado, every Wednesday from St. Louis.
Our folder "Across the Continent in a tourist Sleeper" tells the whole story. Ask for a copy—at all Railroad Ticket offices or by addressing:
S. L. PARROTT,
District Passenger Agent,
24 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Rock Island System

SEE THURSDAY'S CONSTITUTION FOR LEADING MERCHANTS' MIDWEEK BARGAINS

JURY WILL HEAR PEONAGE CASES

The Federal Court Meets in Athens This Morning.

Athens, Ga., April 25.—(Special.)—The federal court for this district meets here tomorrow morning, Judge Newman presiding.

There will come before the grand jury for investigation four cases of alleged peonage. The four men against whom this charge is brought are among the best known farmers in the counties adjoining Clarke. There is much speculation as to what the grand jury will do in these cases. In three of the cases the witnesses have been kept in the jail at Atlanta until the investigation by the grand jury.

Fassett To Address Students.

Athens, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—Tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock at the chapel, Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Hodgson, of this city, will address the students of the University of Georgia on the affairs in the Far East. Mr. Fassett has made a close study of these questions and his address will be listened to with rare interest.

Athens, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—All preparations for Memorial day in this city have been made. The exercises will be held at the Moss ware house, which will seat 2,000 people. The full programme is as follows:

Prayer, Rev. E. D. Stone.

Song, "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," by the State Normal school.

War song, Mrs. J. W. Barnett.

Introductory address, Judge A. L. Mitchell.

Address by orator of the day, Hon. Joseph H. Hall, of Macon.

Song, "Jacket of Gray," by Lucy Cobb Institute.

Delivery of crosses of honor by Miss M. Rutherford.

Song by old veterans.

Benediction.

Meet After Forty-three Years.

Athens, April 24—(Special.)—Forty-three years ago today the Troup artillery left Athens for the battle fields of Virginia. Yesterday the Troup Artillery Association met at the city hall in this city, being presided over by Major H. H. Carlton, who was the captain of that company during the war between the states.

Senatorial Delegates Named.

Athens, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—Chairman Tuck, of the Clarke county executive committee, has named the delegates to the senatorial convention for the twenty-seventh district, which meets in Monroe, Ga., on the 28th instant to nominate Hon. James Y. Carithers for senator. The delegates are George C. Thomas, J. H. Dozier, H. J. Rowe, H. S. West, M. G. Michael, James W. Morton, A. B. Harper, J. K. Davis, J. H. Mealor, J. R. Nunnally, R. W. Lamkin and A. C. Bishop.

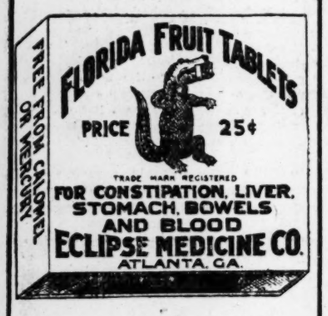
Doubtful Advantage.

In counting what the races cost
And sizing up your minus haul,
Although you try,
You can't see why
'Tis better to have played and lost
Than never to have played at all.

PEACHTREE ROAD PROPERTY
For Sale or Exchange.

Twenty-eight acres fronting on Peachtree road. Southern railroad and public road to Decatur, Ga. A fine chance for speculation. Snap for some one. Apply to W. B. BURKE, 39 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Florida Fruit Tablets



They are wholly and purely the product of the laxative juices of Florida fruits and vegetables.

Not a tinge of calomel, mercury or any other corrosive or salivating drug in them.

They are a pleasant and positive cure for Constipation and all its complementary ills.

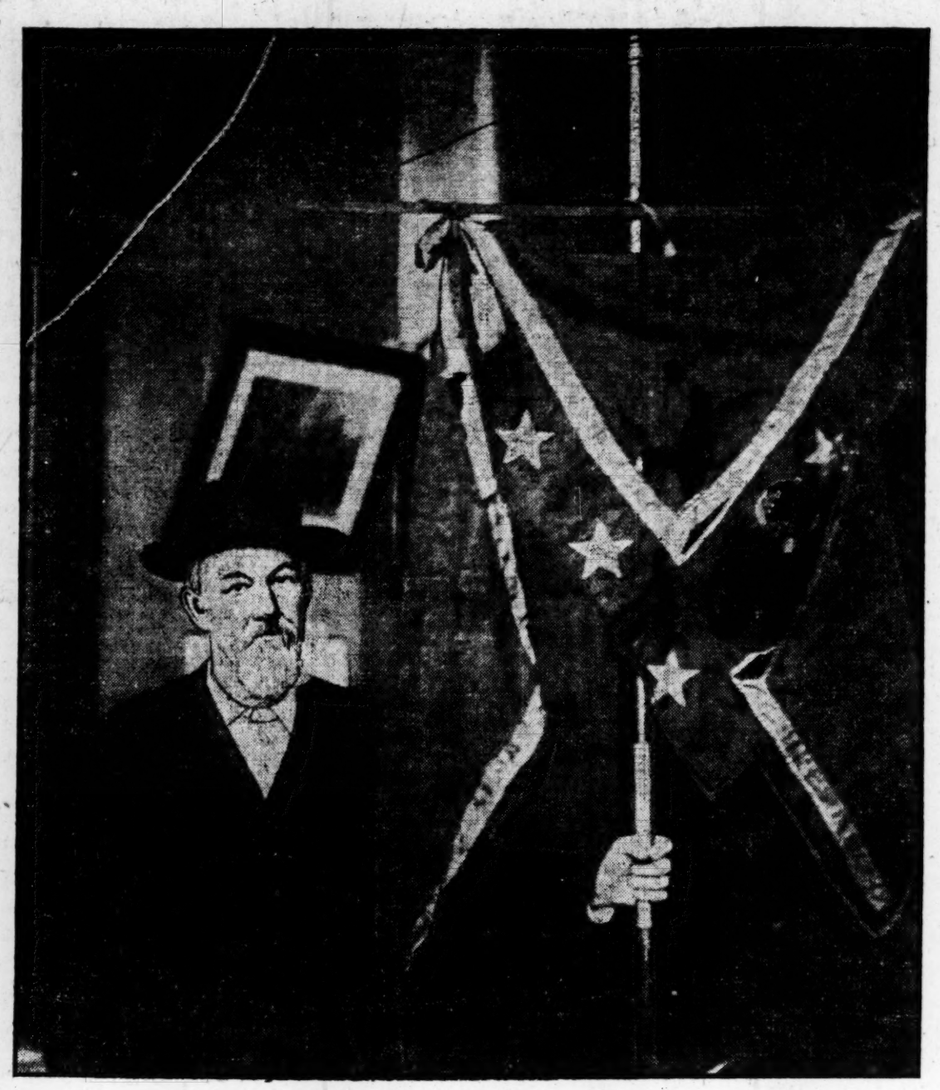
They stimulate dormant livers, energize bile ducts, give impulse to gall, electrify torpid bowels.

They make you proof against headache, billiousness, fuzzy tongue, sour taste, dizziness, indigestion and boils.

If your local druggists haven't them on sale, we will send you two boxes upon receipt of price.

Eclipse Medicine and Manufacturing Co.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

VETERANS OF FORTY-FIRST GEORGIA WILL AGAIN FOLLOW OLD BATTLE FLAG



Battle Flag of the Forty-first Georgia Which Will Be Seen in Memorial Day xercises at La Grange, Ga. Tomorrow.

ONE of the features of the Memorial day services at LaGrange will be the carrying of the remains of the tattered battle flag of the famous Forty-first Georgia regiment. This flag will be carried by General Andrew J. West and will be on exhibition for the first time since the war.

With the surrender of the regiment at Greensboro, N. C., the flag passed into the possession of Captain Bob Douglass, and it is through his courtesy that the flag is to be carried tomorrow by General West, who is to make the Memorial day address. Captain Douglass has carefully treasured the priceless relic since the surrender and refused to give it over to the federal authorities even when threatened with imprisonment.

The records show that 62 men fell dead or wounded while carrying the old war banner, and today the flag is a thing of shred, but little larger than a handkerchief.

Brief History of the Regiment.

A brief history of the regiment and the flag follows:

The Forty-first Georgia regiment was made up from companies from Troup, Meriwether, Heard, Coweta, Cobb, Campbell and adjoining counties, and amongst its members were some of the most prominent and promising men of Georgia. This regiment took part in all of the battles of the western army, from Shiloh to the surrender at Greensboro, N. C., including the siege of Vicksburg, where it was under fire continuously for forty-eight days and nights. Its first colonel was Charles A. McDaniel, who was president of the Bowden Institute at Bowden, and was killed at Perryville, Ky.

Its next commanding officer was Colonel William E. Curtis, of Coweta county, who was killed at the head of the regiment at Rocky Fall Ridge, near Dalton. Its next field officer was Major Mark Nall, who was killed leading the regiment at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga.

Captain George N. Lester, who died while filling the office of attorney general of this state, commanded a company in this regiment, and among other company commanders were Cutwright, of LaGrange, killed at Perryville, and Bowman, of Douglas, who was killed at New Hope church; Captain Stephen D. Clements, now a distinguished minister; Leigh, of Coweta; Thomason, of Heard; Stallings, of Coweta, and Dobbs, of Cobb.

No regiment in the confederate army suffered more severely; at the battle of Perryville, Ky., its losses in killed and wounded were over 50 per cent. The records show that over sixty men were killed and wounded carrying this flag in battle.

J. A. J. Tidwell, of Senoia, was one of the number and Judge W. W. Turner, of LaGrange, was another to carry it forward in the battle of Perryville, after many had fallen while bearing it onward.

Cutwright's company, of LaGrange, was the center company, therefore, the color company, and a paper called The Southern Confederacy, published in Atlanta, dated October 21, 1862, in giving an account of the battle of Perryville, written from Dison's Creek, Ky., says:

"The colors were borne by Pyson, of Company E, with N. K. Dozier, B. J. Stringfellow, W. B. Towns and A. J. West, of the same company, as color guards; General Cheatham ordered the flag placed on the enemy's artillery in front, which was cutting down our men, and in the charge Pyson and three others who picked up the flag, were killed; of the color guard, Towns, Stringfellow and Dozier were killed, and West was severely wounded."

This flag was brought out of Vicksburg by Sergeant Major Bob Douglas, tied around his waist. Douglas was afterwards promoted to adjutant and at the surrender sewed it up in his saddle blanket and by that means saved it and brought it home. After the close of the war General Ruger, provisional governor of Georgia, ordered Captain Douglas to deliver this flag to the federals or go to prison. Captain Bob did neither, and the flag has been kindly entrusted to the keeping of his friend and comrade, General West, who goes to LaGrange the 26th to deliver the Memorial address, giving the men who fought under it, the few that are left, the first opportunity they have had of seeing it since the war.

WHY PHARAOH DREAMED DREAMS

New Theory Is Advanced in Regard to Famous Bible Story.

As Joseph interpreted the dreams of Pharaoh, so today, nearly 4,000 years after, does the practical wisdom of Joseph stand revealed in a new light.

"We are lifted out of a world of wonders into one of possible realities," writes Sir William Willcocks, "and the history of Joseph's famine becomes quite intelligible."

Sir William Willcocks is the greatest living expert on the subject of irrigation. He is the late director general of the reservoirs in Egypt. In a lecture delivered at Cairo recently on the subject of the Assuan Dam he has lifted the veil of history, Biblical and otherwise, and commented with the weight and authority of a vast experience on the topic of irrigation as it manifests itself today and as it molded the fate of Egypt in the remote dim past. Sir William has sent a reprint of this interesting lecture to The London Daily Mail.

Like the Nile in flood—its theme—the lecture teems with valuable material, but the attention of the curious will be riveted by the new reading it supplies of Joseph's forecast of the famine in Egypt and of how as a wise, God-fearing man, he is conjectured to have anticipated the seven years of dearth that overtook the land.

In ancient days there was a huge lake in Egypt—Lake Moeris, whose waters, held in thrall by a great dike, were allowed to flood upper and lower Egypt in due season and impregnate the earth with richness and plenty. At the head of this dike, Sir William Willcocks writes, was Ha-Uar, a fortified island, and Ha-Uar was thus the true key of lower Egypt, for it could command the floods that were as liquid gold to the land.

"History tells us," says Sir William, "that Joseph arrived in Egypt late in the time of the Hyksos, who ruled lower Egypt, while Theban dynasties ruled upper Egypt. Between the two crowns there was an unending war. As years rolled on the fortune of war went gradually against lower Egypt and upper Egypt kings won their way down the Nile valley, and about the time that Joseph arrived they might have been nearing Ha-Uar, the regulator of Lake Moeris, and the true southern frontier of lower Egypt.

"The very natural anxiety about the loss of the stronghold and the dire consequences which would ensue must have made Pharaoh dream repeatedly of fat and lean kine, of full ears and ears blasted with the east wind.

"Joseph, a thoroughly capable and shrewd man, as well as a God-fearing one, while lying in prison for many years, would have learned from his fellow-prisoners, many of them captives from upper Egypt, that the aim of the Theban kings was the construction of a fleet and the capture of Ha-Uar. He took in the situation, and when he stood before Pharaoh boldly told the king to put away his flattering advisers and to realize the fact that upper Egypt was preparing a strong fleet, and that when it was ready Ha-Uar might fall.

"The collection of corn was set on foot on a gigantic scale. Ha-Uar fell into the hands of the Theban kings; the Nile failed to overflow its banks in lower Egypt. The predicted famine came.

"Making a final effort, the Hyksos king retook Ha-Uar, and closed the dike. The Nile flood rose to its ordinary level, and the land which had long lain fallow brought forth by handfuls.

"To my mind," Sir William adds, "there is no doubt that Ha-Uar is Hawara, and Pa-Zetku is the lake on which Hawara stood, the ancient Lake Moeris. The name Moeris was given to the lake by the Greeks a thousand years afterwards."



"North Stars"

You can keep ice in a tub but 'twill eat up the price of a good refrigerator in one season—wasted ice. Also, a cheaply constructed refrigerator operates in the ice man's favor.

A good refrigerator is cheapest in the end, and the "North Star" is top-the-heap." It has all the good points of its nearest competitor and then one big advantage top of that.

Cork filled—that's the whole thing in a nutshell.

For ground cork is the greatest resister of heat known.

In construction the North Star is a machine to save ice.

Its superb and guaranteed dry air circulation is absolutely proof against "sweating" inside.

It has many other points we want to show you.

Write for Catalogue.

"North Stars" are galvanized steel and zinc lined.
Or white enamel or galvanized steel.
Or opal-glass with nickel-plated trimmings.

Bloch and Heywood Go-Carts

The Bloch for example. The gear construction of finest bicycle tube steel, the handsome weaving of the baskets, and the comfortable swing of it. Free from all motion of the handles which are attached to gear below.

The Heywood quality is a staple thing; the prices move up or down according to the design and amount of work in its execution.

Go-Carts and Carriages

From $3.75 to $50.



Write for Catalogue.

Carmichael Furniture Co.,
74-76 WHITEHALL ST.

HICKS CAPUDINE
LADIES! DO YOU SUFFER With Monthly Headaches? Take CAPUDINE for them. The prompt relief is magical
10c. 25c. 50c. A BOTTLE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Spring and Summer
ANNOUNCEMENT
We announce the arrival of our latest importations for the season.
37 N. Broad Street, Empire Building, Atlanta, Ga.
STARK & MORGAN, Tailors.

CRAP SHOOTERS TAKEN IN RAID

Sudden Dash by the Officers Causes Wild Stampede.

About the most exciting experience with an Atlanta policeman is a raid on a gang of negro crap shooters, and there is scarcely a member of the force but who is always ready and willing to engage in the work, for it gives a welcome diversion to the dull routine of walking a beat eight hours a day.

Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, for it was 2 o'clock a. m., four policemen, Bicycle Officers Smith and Gallaher and Call Officers Lindsay and Blackstone, made a raid on a house in Darktown and the affair was in every way typical of a police onslaught on negro gamblers who toss the bones. Two newspaper reporters accompanied the officers and were conscripted and called upon to assist the officers in the raid, as there were thirteen negroes in the house, which had two doors and two windows to guard.

By peeping through a window the thirteen gamblers could be seen squatting around a blanket spread on the floor. In the center of the blanket was a lamp. One negro was throwing the dice, while the others made bets by placing nickels and dimes in front of the bone thrower. The gamblers spoke in subdued whispers.

Two officers stood at the front door ready to enter, while the other officers and the two reporters stood guard at the other door and the windows.

There Was a Wild Scene.

The two officers at the front door made a sudden and quick entrance into the midst of the ring, where the gamblers were grouped, and with their pistols swinging rapidly about the room they cried out:

"The first man who moves will be shot."

There was just an instant's pause, and then over went tables and chairs, as a wild stampede was made to get away. One negro made a head long dive through a glass window, which was closed. As his head crashed through the glass an officer cracked him on the skull with a billy and he fell back into the room. Another negro tried the same glass breaking experiment at the front window, and his head came in contact with a billy. Some of the negroes crawled under a bed, one went under a table and another tried to climb up the chimney. The thirteen were soon corralled, however, and were handcuffed in pairs. While the handcuffing was going on, a tall yellow negro made a spring like a kangaroo and dashed through the front door before he could be intercepted. He was the only one to escape.

An Unlucky Number.

"Dat's long Jim Dooley," remarked one of the prisoners, "an' he sho had ter git erway frum hyar fer dere am er reward fer him."

An officer went to a telephone some blocks away and called for two patrol wagons, which, when they arrived, were loaded with the dozen crap shooters. As they were getting into the wagons a prisoner muttered:

"I tole you niggers erbout habin' thirteen in er crowd. It sho am an onlucky number, an' dat wus de cause ob all dis trubbel."

The crap shooters will be tried by the recorder this morning.

BIG KILL OF DRUMS REPORTED

Exceptional Season for Sportsmen Reported at Cumberland Island.

W. H. Wood, Jr., R. T. Bunkley and R. B. Wood are enjoying a fishing trip at the Hotel Cumberland, Cumberland island, and report the killing of some big strings of fish. They report that this is one of the finest seasons for drum fishing this long time, and that the fish are continuing to bite and make the best kind of sport at Georgia's famous resort.

Mr. Wood and Mr. Bunkley made a kill of thirty fish the other day and shipped a couple of them to friends in Atlanta. These fish were of exceptional size, but a letter accompanying them stated that the rest of the thirty were of equally generous proportions. With the reports of the big catches at Cumberland island a number of sportsmen are making plans to be in on some of the enjoyment provided by an exceptional season.

MANY VISITORS GREET OPENING

Albany Thronged with Chautauqua Attendants.

Albany, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—The sixteenth annual assembly of the Georgia chautauqua opened today under flattering auspices. A magnificent audience, numbering several thousand persons, attended the exercises at the auditorium at 11 o'clock.

The annual baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Dr. J. J. Lansing, of Scranton, Pa., who was also the principal speaker this evening. The assembly chorus is pronounced the best in several years. The contests for the four chautauqua medals takes place tomorrow, and a number of south Georgia counties will be represented.

German Princes for Fair.

New York, April 24.—Among the passengers arriving on the Bluecher today were Prince and Princess Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, the former the son of the late imperial chancellor of Germany, the hereditary Prince Victor, and his brother Prince Karl, governor of Ausich, Prussia. The party is on the way to St. Louis to attend the opening of the fair.

Eleven Buried Men Rescued.

Madrid, April 24.—Eleven of the fourteen men who were buried under falling earth in the Cerro plata quarter of the city yesterday have been rescued. Three of them are severely injured.

$500,000 Fire at Camden.

Camden, N. J., April 24.—The interior of the large four-story building of the Victor Talking Machine Company, of this city, was burned today. Loss nearly $500,000. The concern carried an insurance of $250,000. Upwards of half a million phonographic records and 25,000 talking machines were destroyed. Thousands of original records impossible to replace were ruined.

WILL BUILD A NEW HOSPITAL.

Many Methodist Churches Had Special Collections for That Purpose Yesterday.

At the last meeting of the Georgia Methodist conference it was decided to set aside Sunday, April 24, as a special day for collecting money and subscriptions for the proposed Methodist Memorial hospital to be erected in Atlanta. A number of the churches reported that it would be practically impossible for them to make collections for this purpose on the Sunday specified but that they would have a special collection as near this date as possible.

As a result the collection for the proposed hospital was taken up in many of the churches in Atlanta and other portions of the state yesterday, while other churches will announce a special collection for the same purpose in the near future.

It was impossible to get even an estimate of the amount raised yesterday, but the result will be announced as soon as possible. At the conference it was decided to take subscriptions for the proposed hospital as well as contributions of money with the proviso that these subscriptions should be paid providing the amount of $25,000 should be raised, which was agreed to be the amount necessary to start a new building.

The proposed hospital is to be a general hospital for the sick and needy of all denominations. One who has the matter in charge said that as yet the plans were not sufficiently complete to warrant any statement at this time.

The Stein-Bloch Co.
Wholesale Tailors
REGISTERED 1900

Young Men
of moderate income have no excuse for not being dressed in style and dignity in these days when
Stein-Bloch
Smart Clothes
can be bought at a cost which halves that charged by custom tailors. Ask the Stein-Bloch dealer in your town and look for the label shown above. "Smartness" the smartest book on dress, mailed *free*.
THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.
Wholesale Tailors,
Rochester, N. Y.

Why Not

Use Stationery that will be pleasing to you and your customers, and at the same time advertise to the public that you are up-to-date? The highest grade of
Lithographing, Printing & Blank Books
at lowest prices can be obtained from
Atlanta Lithographing and Printing Co.
W. C. NUNEMACHER, Mgr. & Treas.
Cor. Central Ave. and Hunter St. ATLANTA, GA.

MAY YOHE GOES TO FIRST LOVE

She Will Again Appear in the Music Halls of London.

Special Cable.

London, April 24.—May Yohe, old-time favorite of the "halls," is about to return to them, and, no doubt, there will be a stampede to see and hear the erstwhile Lady Hope and friend of Captain Bradlee Strong.

Miss Yohe will depend at first on her old songs, "Lazily, Drowsily," and the rest, but later on she will appear in a monologue called, "East and West," which is now being written for her by Mostyn Piggot, the verse writer of The London World.

She is also threatening to appear at some future time in a play, which she says will be "in the nature of an epitome of her life story." No engagements for this production have, however, yet been made.

TODAY

At 10:30 o'clock the Collier property on Peachtree and West Peachtree will be sold at auction. Terms easy. Ladies expected.

One dollar round trip rate to Athens by the Seaboard Air Line every Sunday.

True to His Friends.

An answer to an advertisement for a school assistant "capable of teaching the classics as far as Homer and Vergil" makes one of the best stories in the dean of Bristol's book, "Odds and Ends."

"Sir," the answer ran, "with reference to the advertisement which were in the Times respecting a school assistant, I beg to state that I should be happy to fill that situation, but as most of my friends reside in London and not knowing how far Homer and Vergil is from town, I beg to state that I should not like to engage to teach the classics farther than Hammersmith or Furnham Green, or, at the very utmost distance, farther than Brentford."

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
ROBY ROBINSON.....Business Manager

Entered at the postoffice at Atlanta as second-class mail matter.

POSTAGE RATES.

United States, Canada and Mexico:
10 to 12-page paper .. 1c
14 to 24-page paper .. 2c
28 to 36-page paper .. 3c
38 to 56-page paper .. 4c

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

DAILY, one year .. $5.00
SUNDAY (including colored supplement) .. 2.00
Both of above .. 7.00
WEEKLY, one year .. 1.00
DAILY and SUNDAY, by carrier delivery, per week, in Atlanta .. 12c
Outside Atlanta .. 14c
THE SUNNY SOUTH, weekly, by mail, per year .. 50c
For six or three months at same proportionate rates as above.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution building, sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.
THE WASHINGTON BUREAU of The Constitution is located in Suite 926-927 The Colorado building, corner Fourteenth and G streets, N. W.—Mr. J. K. Ohl, special staff correspondent, in charge.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Our traveling representatives are W. H. OVERBEY and C. H. DONNELLY; Solicitors, W. W. BLACKBURN, CHARLES S. MOORE and T. H. HUNT. Be sure that you do not pay any one else.
CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

ATLANTA, GA., April 25, 1904.

Port Arthur must be getting used to being bombarded.

Wonder if the unhappy Russian navy has a Maclay historian.

The Petropavlovsk ought to help some in bottling Port Arthur.

We hope Mr. Bristow has not gone into innocuous desuetude since he ran up against congress.

It is said the Russians stopped The London Times' boat thirty times in one day. Wireless telegraphy is well calculated to arouse suspicion.

Twenty-five members of the United States senate are over 73 years old, and yet they do not feel "half incapacitated" for anything coming their way.

"In our own time, in our own way, when we think it proper to do so," says Senator Lodge, "we shall provide for an investigation of the affairs in the postoffice department." Also the public be d—d!"

President Roosevelt wired the woman's republican convention of New York: "I stand for the home, honesty and purity." He might have thrown in another "h" for alliteration and truth and added "hypocrisy."

The militiamen of Colorado are too zealous to use their bayonets without orders and in time of peace. Civil authority in the centennial state is being outraged by the military, as it looks at this distance.

Distrust those dispatches dated from St. Petersburg or Paris which begin, "It is rumored," etc. It was rumored that the Russians captured 1,800 Japs on the Yalu, weeks ago, but some liar started the rumor.

Democratic battle cry is "Parker and Tariff Reform." And the offices, for goodness sake don't overlook them—New York Evening Telegram.
Well—er—ain't that implied by "turn the rascals out?"

It is said a New York town is in danger of asphyxiation. Atlanta is under perpetual threats of a similar fate judging from the natural gas supply over there.—Birmingham News.
Bah! Go an' build a new carshed and get a reputation.

Grand Sachem Murphy is anxious, it is said, to run Mayor McClellan for governor of New York. Constitutionally, of course, Mayor McClellan would be ineligible to be disposed of via the vice presidential route, if Judge Parker were elected president.

The Philippine exhibit at St. Louis will cost over a million. The Philippine financial exhibit made by the democratic party for an anti-colonial lesson to the American people during the presidential campaign will run startlingly into the millions. Will the country continue to stand for it?

The democrats of Pennsylvania, in state convention assembled, gave the g. o. p. a jab where it lives when they inserted in their platform this innocent looking little reciprocity plank:
"We commend the declaration of Mr. McKinley in his last public address, when he said: 'A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued healthfulness and growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing; the period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem; commercial wars are unprofitable, a policy of good will and friendly relations will prevent reprisals.'"

A writer in The Scientific American gives what he claims is said to be an effective remedy for banishing the boll weevil. It is simple enough:
"The boll weevil, the pest of the cotton plantation, can be positively eradicated by planting cow peas broadcast over the lands where they existed last year. It is stated that they cannot live where the peas are grown, and if such is the case, and as the remedy is so cheap, every cotton planter should provide himself at once, because it is worth trying, and in addition there is no better fertilizer in the world than cow peas."
Important, if true. The Dallas News says the foregoing was submitted to L. O. Howard, chief of the division of entomology of the United States department of agriculture, who replied:
"The cotton boll weevil will not breed in cow peas. Therefore, land planted one year in cotton and the next year in cow peas, if examined the second year, the boll weevil will not be found. If cotton is grown in an adjoining field, the weevil will be found in its usual numbers. The cow peas exert no deterrent effect against the cotton. They are probably not as valuable for rotation purposes as other crops."

The Railroads and Atlanta.

The railroads entering Atlanta should give careful and prompt attention to the request of the merchants of Atlanta for a reasonable reduction in the discriminating freight rates now operating to the disadvantage of the commerce of this city.

Delay means loss that cannot be regained—loss both to the city and to the railroads.

The showing made before the railroad commission by the merchants of Atlanta, through the chamber of commerce, demonstrates beyond the shadow of a doubt that the merchants of this city are being discriminated against by the roads. So much is certain. It is equally certain that such a condition of affairs should not continue.

The merchants cannot meet competition and prosper without equitable freight rates on the commodities handled by them.

Fair freight rates make prosperous merchants. Prosperous merchants make dividends for railroads. The point is patent.

Under the facts as published in The Constitution yesterday morning, there can be no difference of opinion among unprejudiced people—the railroads should grant a reduction. Their duty in the matter is clear and they should act in accordance therewith. Such a course will be best for all concerned.

The chamber of commerce does not desire to resort to drastic measures to secure just freight rates. It expects the railroads to recognize the weight and force of the evidence submitted and meet it promptly on a basis that will be fair to both sides to the controversy.

What and Where Is Peonage?

In a communication printed elsewhere in this issue, replying to an article by Colonel R. L. McWhorter in a recent issue of The Constitution, Mr. J. C. Hendrix continues the peonage discussion.

We are sure that Colonel McWhorter will not be inclined to take issue with Mr. Hendrix in his denunciation of the iniquity of peonage as a system of bond labor. The Constitution condemns the system with every liberty-loving instinct and impulse of its nature, as does everyone possessing the rudiments of true Americanism.

But where, pray, does the system of peonage exist in a state or territory of the union today? Not in Georgia, as a system, surely, although convictions have been made by the federal court in Georgia on the specific charge of peonage. The whole point of Colonel McWhorter's article was to raise doubt as to the application of the New Mexico peonage statute, enacted by act of congress in 1867, to the contract supply labor system in the cotton belt, in the most aggravated instances, which, of course, are isolated. True, distinguished federal district judges, sons of the south and veterans of the confederate cause, as our correspondent says, have recognized the validity of what Colonel McWhorter regards as an obsolete federal statute, and their district attorneys are today zealous to secure true bills against other alleged violators of that statute. But what a federal district judge of today may claim jurisdiction in, his successor of tomorrow may hold to be outside his jurisdiction. Judicial minds differ in construing the law, hence the appellate court, and, in the last resort, the supreme court.

The United States supreme court has not yet passed upon the validity of the old peonage statute as at present applied, and until it has done so, as it presently will, Colonel McWhorter and a host of others will be accorded the right to respectfully differ with the construction placed upon the whole peonage question by the district federal courts of Alabama and Georgia.

As The Constitution declared in a recent editorial article on the subject, we do not doubt that in exceptional cases a few men have really been deprived of their personal liberty as the result of farm labor contracts voluntarily entered into and subsequently sought to be broken, but we very much doubt that such an outrage constitutes peonage, within the meaning of the statute. We believe the state courts of Georgia have ample jurisdiction and disposition to redress the grievances of parties thus wrongfully deprived of their constitutional liberties and that no intervention of the federal power is necessary in the premises on the plea of peonage. Peonage as an institution legalized by the state, as in the Mexican case, and the restraint of liberty as an individual act of lawlessness—a species of kidnaping—are quite different things. The former violation of law has never occurred in the state of Georgia—could never occur here; the latter doubtless has occurred here, with the exploitation of the victim's labor as the motive. The question at issue may be only a technical one.

However that may be, the people of Georgia are anxious to hear the United States supreme court say whether the statute in question applies only to peonage as an established system, countenanced by the state, or also to individual infractions of the spirit of the law such as might be implied by holding a contract laborer to his task under duress or by intimidation.

The Constitution, for obvious reasons, would prefer that the federal courts be found to have no jurisdiction in the premises. A great hue and cry has been raised against the south at the north, by reason of these so-called peonage cases, and it is charged that the southern people are reenslaving the negro by cunning legal devices, to prevent which outrage federal intervention is necessary.

What we would prefer to see is jurisdiction acknowledged to reside in our local courts alone, where vigorous prosecutions of all alleged violaters of the physical liberty of any man, white or black, may be instituted before the proper state tribunals. This measure of state sovereignty should to this extent still be left to us.

Scandinavians Fear Russ Aggression.

That Russia is determined to exert her subtle diplomacy and giant strength to one day secure the extension of her territory to land affording an ice-free outlet to the sea is well understood, but few of us think of this ever-threatening territorial expansion taking another trend than aggressions upon Manchuria, Korea or Turkey. We can readily appreciate why Russia is determined to extend the lines of Siberia around the two former countries, and why she covets Constantinople, but whoever thinks of the Scandinavian peninsula as in danger of Muscovite aggressions?

It seems, however, that the Scandinavians are very much alive to such an alleged danger and that the belief prevails in Stockholm that, unable to secure a permanent foothold in Manchuria, the Russians will, when they have recovered from their reverses in the Far East, turn their attention to "taking over" the Scandinavian peninsula, which many Russian military experts regard as more feasible than the conquest of Turkey. With the British in possession of Gibraltar and the Suez canal, Russia might still remain bottled up in the Mediterranean if, by any miracle of fortune, she could wrest Constantinople from the Turk in the teeth of all Europe. The Scandinavian enterprise offers much the same obstacles, so far as the opposition of certain sisters powers of Europe is concerned, but success, if achieved, would be more complete, for, once in Norway and Sweden, Russia would have the open Atlantic at her door.

It is significant that winter maneuvers have just been held in the extreme north of the snow-bound Scandinavian peninsula in order to put the Scandinavian army to a practical test as regards its ability to stand the severest kind of a winter campaign along the Russian frontier. Prince Gustavus Adolphus participated in the hard sham campaign, showing, it is pointed out, the importance attached by the crown to the maneuvers.

The description of the maneuvers is interesting and unique in its way. It is said the soldiers wore a "snow uniform," white on the outside to make them as little conspicuous as possible against the white of the winter landscape, and that the guns were painted white for the same reason

Instead of wheels, the artillery carriages and ammunition wagons were mounted on sled runners, likewise painted white. The men all wore snow shoes, with goggles to protect their eyes from the white glare, and literally bivouacked in snow banks.

It is said the official conclusion drawn from the maneuvers was that the Scandinavian troops could conduct a winter campaign quite as satisfactorily as one in the summer, and the snow shoe test was so satisfactory that henceforth the infantry will be supplied with snow shoes during the winter months It is superfluous to say that soldiers thus equipped are far more mobile than would otherwise be the case, and the maneuvering of cavalry in deep, crusted snow would be practically out of the question. The men stood the severe experience well, not a single man sickening during the fortnight's exposure.

Here is a phase of the Russian expansion question that adds to the puzzle and the terror of the insatiable bear.

The Skirt and the Microbe.

The Illinois Medical Society is making an educational crusade against tuberculosis and it is likely that much good will result by putting the public on guard against the various forms of exposure and instructing it somewhat as to the pathology of "the great white plague."

The Chicago Journal suggests that the society should exert its fullest influence to have dressmakers abridge the death-breeding train that most women use to sweep sidewalk microbes with. The Journal says:

If the wearer of this dress went out deliberately to gather up the germs of disease and distribute them in her own home and in the homes of her friends, she scarcely could succeed better.

The woman with the train to her dress goes down town, dragging the pestilence-making contrivance behind her. Of course, she holds it up sometimes, but often it trails along in the dirt, gathering into its folds millions of microbes of unnumbered breeds.

When she gets home again, this woman who conforms to the prevailing fashions, hangs her dress in a closet. The closet no doubt is dark. The rays of the sun never penetrate it. Tuberculosis microbes and most other disease germs love the darkness. They like to get away from the fresh air. They gloat and flourish in this woman's dark closet.

After a time some member of the woman's family falls ill. The dread consumption attacks the fairest one of the lot, perhaps, or a little child is taken off with scarlet fever, or whooping cough.

Then this grief-stricken woman wonders where the disease came from.

It is a long time since The Constitution has read anything so vital and so sensible as the foregoing. If there was any way to accurately discover how disease germs are brought into homes where cleanliness and the most approved sanitary precautions prevail, probably it would be found that in the majority of cases the women of the house were the unconscious cause of infection. The deadly bacilli of a city's diseases find their way to the sidewalks, the floors of stores and public buildings, and the floors of street cars, most often through expectoration. The trailing skirt transfers them from the street to the carpet and wardrobe at home. Contaminated water is not so fruitful a cause of disease and death as the dress skirt germ.

Clearly there is crying need of reform here, and the women who think are the ones to begin it by boycotting the trailing skirt in walking habits. If they frowned upon it and organized against it, we would soon met it no more. It is a nuisance, anyhow, on general principles. No woman but is annoyed by having to act with regard to her skirts as if every day were a rainy day, and the elevation of the skirts while on the street is the only possible way to guard against the microbe-sweeping habit of femininity. No matter how careful a woman may be, she must relax her vigilance much of the time and allow her skirts to come in close contact with an infected surface. The only prevention is the short skirt.

We are glad to see this question agitated. It is a capital woman's club topic for discussion.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

As to Peonage.

Editor Constitution: In your paper of the 18th appeared a letter from Major R. L. McWhorter, of the county of Greene, on the subject of peonage, which I read with decided interest.

I admit, Mr. Editor, that I was somewhat astonished at the doleful lamentation of the major for the farmer and I could not but feel alarmed if his suggestion (as indicated) that the farmer was ruined and the production of the cotton crop materially cut down if the law against peonage was to be enforced. I could not help exclaiminng, "Has it come to this, that the farming interest of this country is to be protected only by depriving poor men of their personal liberty?"

I did not know that imprisonment for debt was allowed, or had been since the old Casa law as repealed nearly fifty years ago. Is it true that a farmer for supplies has a lien on the person of a laboring man, or any claim superior to the merchant or any other class of creditors except a lien on the crop? If so, by what law does he get that special advantage? Why should a farmer have such superior powers for the collection of his debts, so much so that he can enslave a poor man until his debt is paid? This peonage custom is nothing short of slavery, and, indeed, is far worse than owning the slave, for then the owner had property rights which are valuable, therefore, it was to his interest to take care of the slave, but when only holding him as a peon, no such interest controls the action of the owner. Major McWhorter says the peonage law was enacted to prevent the enforcement of the Mexican peonage custom in New Mexico. If I read the act correctly, it refers to New Mexico or any other territory or state of the United States.

The act of congress referred to by the major, approved March 2, 1867, says "that the holding of any person to service or labor under the system known as peonage is hereby declared to be unlawful and the same is hereby abolished and forever prohibited in the territory of New Mexico or in any territory or state of the United States."

Is this not a plain statute, standing on the statute books of our country? Then I ask, Where does this special class, called by the major the farming class, get a special privilege claimed by him to be so necessary to save the cotton crop of the country? Slavery is slavery, it matters not what name you call it, and the day has passed when landlords can own, shackle or drive free men, either white or black. Crime and conviction alone deprives a citizen of liberty, and that after conviction by due process of law.

The same act, March 2, 1867, says: "The voluntary or involuntary service or labor of any person as peon, in liquidation of any debt or obligation or otherwise, be, and the same are hereby, declared null and void, and any person or persons who shall hold, arrest or return, or cause to be held, arrested or returned, or in any manner aid in the arrest or return of any person or persons to a condition of peonage, shall upon conviction be punished by fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5.000, or by imprisonment not less than one nor more than five years, or both at the decision of the court."

Is this not a strong and plain law? Why try to make peonage contracts for labor legal when you are subjecting yourself to fine, or a term in the penitentiary? The truth is, as much as we may dislike to give up the old custom of owning and driving slaves, the day has passed when an enlightened public will tolerate it, and the sooner our people recognize the fact the better for them and the country. These laws have never been repealed, neither has the supreme court declared them illegal. Judge Emory Speer, of Georgia, and Judge Jones, of Alabama, both old confederate soldiers, and Judge Jones a member of General Gordon's staff, have both held that the laws are valid. Are those able judges to be set at naught by the ipse dixits of the advocate of some special interest?

Peonage is not tolerated now, nor has it been in ages by any civilized power on earth. The peonage custom belongs to the dark ages, or to uncivilized nations. This being a fact, is it not astonishingly strange that in this year of grace, 1904, and in the land of the free that any one should be found excusing this barbarous custom? We trust no one else will follow the example.

J. C. HENDRIX.

Atlanta, Ga., April 19, 1904.

WON BY WIFE'S COACHING.

A Civil Service Appointment the Result of Aiding a Husband's Studies.

(From The New York World.)

Arthur P. Sullivan, who expects soon to be appointed a district superintendent in the street cleaning department, will owe his good fortune to the patient coaching of his clever wife. Mrs. Sullivan, a former school teacher, is highly educated. Her husband is now an inspector at the city dumps. Some time ago she began to urge him to seek a higher position. He said he was as anxious as she to better their condition, but that he lacked education and the civil service examination was in the way of his advancement.

The outcome of the talk was that a "school" was established at once in the Sullivan home. Mrs. Sullivan was the "faculty" and Sullivan the "class." Of course it had to be a night school, for Sullivan was busy by day at the dumps and his wife at her household duties. But in the evening he applied himself to his exercises. At last Sullivan "passed" all the examinations by his fair teacher and she declared him "fit." He took the official examination for district superintendent and passed it with flying colors. The municipal civil service commission put his name at the head of the eligible list.

Then Mrs. Sullivan set out to get the appointment for her husband which he had earned with her aid. She called on Commissioner Woodbury, who told her that her husband had passed a very fine examination, but that he would need some experience in the command of men before he would be fit for a district superintendent.

"I am going to transfer Sullivan from the dumps to other work at once," said Major Woodbury. "He will get his promotion just as soon as he proves himself capable of taking charge of a district."

"JUST FROM GEORGIA."

The Halleluia Hill.

I.

I never make no question 'bout the world a-rollin' on—
Joy is here one minute, an' the next he's up an' gone!
But even in the darkness I'm a-dreamin' o' the dawn
High on the Hill of Halleluia!

II.

The wind's a merry whistle—then it dwindles to a sigh,
The thunder' shakes the winders in the everlastin' sky,
But we see the light a-shinin', an' the storm is blowin' by
High on the Hill of Halleluia!

III.

O, what of all the tempests, an' the tide a-sweepin' strong,
The shores o' Home sing "Welcome!" an' the journey isn't long,
Heaven's love is in the sunlight, an' the sorrow's half a song
High on the Hills of Halleluia!

* * * * *

How He Described It.

"Yes," said the old man, "one chap spoke a little piece in Greek—'nuther one hit 'em a lick in Latin, an' then they give 'em a yard o' paper with a blue ribbon on it, an' the whole business was over!"

* * * * *

On Dress Parade.

I.

There is no doubt
That Spring is here—for violets are out,

II.

And daisies white
Twinkle in dewy meadows of delight!

III.

Yet O, beware!—
Those glittering ornaments in Spring's gold hair,—

IV.

Those gems you note
Are icicles!—Cling to your overcoat!

* * * * *

Another Missing Link.

Now that the Poet, John B. Tabb, has received a thousand and one enlightening letters on the subject of "the devil with his wooden spade and shovel," perhaps some one will kindly discover the sixty odd missing stanzas of that other classic—

"It's hot on high
An' its hot below,
An' the devil's in the weather
When the wind don't blow."

* * * * *

The literary advertisements tell us that the Great American Novel is out again. We thought it had retired permanently from business, but, now that it is convalescent, we shake hands and wish it mighty well!

* * * * *

The Hot Time Coming.

The weather soon will tempt us
To seek the shadows dim,
And listen while the Mockingbird
Lines out a daisy hymn!

* * * * *

Joel Chandler Harris' "Little Union Scout" has captured the country already.

* * * * *

An Odd One.

Billville isn't the only settlement that boasts odd obituaries. Here is a memorial stanza from another section:—

"He left this world a heaven to win—
For here he suffered greatly,
He took the doctor's medicine,
And died imme-diately!"

* * * * *

Mr. William Dean Howells tells us that "Genius is—work." Yes; and in many instances it's work that doesn't command a dollar a day and rations.

* * * * *

Looking Out for Himself.

"Mister William, w'y don't you run fer president?"

"You think I'd make a good one?"

"I dunno 'bout dat, suh; I wuz only thinkin' what I'd charge by de day ter vote fer sich a high office!"

* * * * *

"Duty is beauty," says an exchange; and The Whitsett Courier replies: "It is, if it leads you in blossoms—but how about digging a 60-foot well?"

* * * * *

When Joy Comes Along.

When Joy comes along,
With his bright, rosy face,
Sorrow sets off
At a galloping pace;
And Joy spreads the table,
And Love says the grace!

* * * * *

The critics don't like what Herbert Spencer has to say of Homer, in his "Autobiography." How that "bloomin' lyre" of the blind old beggar does dominate literature!

* * * * *

New Sign of Genius.

"And you think that author's a genius?"

"I know it. He's rich enough to buy up his first editions, and get into a second within a week!"

F. L. S.

Morning in Japan.

(Onoto Watanna, in Harper's Weekly.)

The ancient practice of arising with the sun is still kept up by many of the Japanese outside the big cities.

At 5 in the morning shojis are pushed slightly apart and bright faces look toward the east. "Ohayo! Ohayo!" (Good morning—or more literally, "It is morning!") says the polite Japanese, and bows with great friendliness and appreciation to the big yellow globe pushing its way upward in the sky. A murmuring of voices runs through the house. Down in the kitchen the noisy maid servant makes herself heard. She is scolding her little army of assistants, for she, the chief servant and cook, has an assistant, a boy of 17, who in turn has a small boy assistant, who in turn likewise has an assistant, a still smaller boy. The chief scolds them all thoroughly. She would like to shake more energy into their lazy, sleepy bodies. "Hurry! for the okusama (august lady of the house) will be down presently." She sends them hurrying this way and that, one to draw and carry water, one to prepare the dining room, one to sweep the verandas, open the shojis and let in the morning sunlight and air, and she herself sets to work upon the cooking. Thus in the hours when the average western servant is sleeping the Japanese servants do all the housework for the day. Before breakfast the housework is done. When the honorable lady of the house descends to the honorable down stairs the rooms shine in cheerful morning welcome to her; breakfast is on the lacquered trays which stand on feet a few inches in height. Before she breakfasts, however, the okusama looks into the various rooms with the searching eye of the experienced housekeeper. If all is well she sweetly enters the dining room and herself waits upon her husband and parents, and poure for them the morning tea.

STATE GOSSIP CAUGHT IN CAPITOL CORRIDORS

GOVERNOR TERRELL left the city last night for Valdosta, where he goes to deliver the Memorial day address tomorrow upon invitation of the Daughters of the Confederacy of Lowndes county. He will spend two days on this trip, taking a day of rest and recreation today with the Valdosta Fishing Club. Tomorrow he will be the guest of Valdosta and will deliver an appropriate and an interesting address as he knows so well how to do upon such occasions.

The governor will be accompanied on this trip by Secretary of State Philip Cook, F. J. Paxon, Colonel J. W. English, Jr., and one or two other friends. He will not go to Albany to attend the Chautauqua there, as was first expected, owing to the fact that he had a prior engagement to go to Chester, Pa., as the guest of Captain J. W. English, to be present on the occasion of the launching of the new steamship "Atlanta," of the Ocean Steamship Line, of Savannah. Govevnor Terrell will leave for the north on Thursday at noon, accompanied by his wife, and will be away until the first of next week.

There was some talk of a trip to the launching of the battle ship Georgia about this time, the launchin gto take place in Maine. The launching of the Georgia, however, has evidently been delayed. No advices have been received recently with regard to the time at which this launching will take place, consequently no plans for this trip have been discussed as yet by the governor and members of his staff who will probably accompany him on this occasion.

Echoes of the Primary.

The results of the recent state primary have not and will not for some time to come cease to be a subject of interesting discussion among the officials at the capitol. Just now all the capitol officials are wearing pleasant smiles. Though most of them were unopposed in their candidacies for reelection, it is always a source of gratification to know that an official who is opposed, is retained in his position by a vote of the people. It gives those who expect to be candidates again a stronger feeling of security.

The vote given to Chief Justice T. J. Simmons and to Chairman J. S. Turner, of the prison commission, is considered a strong and gratifying indorsement of both of these officials, and the administration of their respective offices. The terms of the offices to which each of these officials has been nominated for reelection is six years.

The political contests most discussed, perhaps, were those of T. M. Bell against Carter Tate for congress from the ninth district, and the Gober-Morris race for the judgeship of the Blue Ridge circuit. The remarkable race made by Mr. Bell has never ceased to be a surprise to the politicians, but they were not aware of the fact that Mr. Bell began the race many months, and even years, before he actually entered upon the campaign for the office.

So far the only contest of any moment growing out of the primary is that over the judgeship of the Blue Ridge circuit. There will, doubtless, be other minor contests which will be determined easily enough by the county committees, but the indications are that the contest between Judge Gober and Hon. N. A. Morris will not be settled short of the state executive committee. Of course, the contests in Cobb and Fannin made by Mr. Morris and in Gilmer by Judge Gober will go first before the county committees and will be passed upon by them, but whichever way the decision is given it is practically certain that appeals will be taken to the state commitee, because as the cases are understood, the actions of the county commitees are already involved in the subject matter of the contest. According to the official returns Judge Gober was renominated by about 200 majority. The final outcome will be watched with considerable interest.

One of the interesting results of the primary was to bring out another candidate for the speakership of the next House of Represntaivs, Hon. Roland Ellis, of Bibb, and to eliminate one of the announced candidates for speaker pro tem. Hon. Julian McCurry of Hart. Mr. McCurry was defeated for the legislature by Hon. Jud McMullen a prominent Hart county farmer. This leaves in the race for speaker pro tem. Hon. Clem Dunbar, of Richmond, and Hon. E. T. Steed, of Carroll. The announced candidates for the speakership are well known, the others being Hon. John M. Slaton, of Fulton; Hon. J. J. Flynt, of Spalding; Hon. John N. Holder, of Jackson, and Hon. T. S. Felder, of Bibb.

All of the candidates for the presidency of the senate were elected in their respective senatorial districts. Those are Hon. W. S. West, of Lowndes; Hon. W. E. Steed, of Taylor; Hon. A. O. Blalock, of Fayette, and Hon. Murphy Candler, of DeKalb. Hon. C. S. Reid, of Campbell county, who was elected to the senate from the thirty-sixth district, is also looked upon as an aspirant for presidential honors, and has intimated to friends that he would probably be in the fight. Mr. West has made several trips to Atlanta recently in the interest of his candidacy, and the other day announced that he was quite satisfied with the way things were looking.

Will Go to Conference.

State School Commissioner W. B. Merritt leaves the city today for Birmingham, Ala., where he goes to attend the conference on education in the south to be held there tomorrow. Preceding this conference there will be held a meeting or convention of the state school commissioners of the south, in which they will exchange views and discuss their respective methods.

For the conference on education in the south President Robert C. Ogden, of the general education board, has carried to Birmingham a large party of northern capitalists and educators, and an interesting and important meeting will be held. This party recently passed through Atlanta and stopped at Tuskegee, Ala., en route.

Corporation Returns.

By May 1, or the first of next week, the law contemplates that all corporations which are required to make their returns for taxation to the comptroller general, shall have them in the hands of that official. Up to the present time only a very few of the smaller corporations have made returns of their physical property and franchises, and all of the larger concerns are yet to be heard from.

The indications are, however, judging from the returns already made, as well as other facts, that while there will not probably be any decrease in the taxable values as returned by the various corporations this year, there will be little if any increase. The tendency appears to be to return the properties, both physical and franchise, at the same figures as were fixed last year by the boards of arbitration. The franchise tax law made the corporations last year increase the total of their taxable property by more than $13,000,000, and they are not going to be in a hurry to add any more to it except where it is absolutely necessary because of improvements or increased facilities.

In his forthcoming report, Comptroller General Wright will recommend a change in the law regarding the settlement by arbitration of disputed corporation returns so as to provide a permanent arbitration board, not only for the state, but for each county, the county boards to pass upon disputed cases of individual property owners. There is a bill contemplating such a change now pending before the legislature and this will probably be taken up for active consideration at the coming summer session

The Peach Crop.

As the result of all the unusual weather this month, there have been many inquiries as to the safety of the peach crop, but up to the present time no advices have been received at the department of agriculture to indicate that the crop has materially suffered from the weather conditions.

While the weather has been unusually cold for April, it does not appear to have been sufficiently severe to damage the fruit extensively. For the most part it was cloudy and windy and on the coldest nights the formation of frost was prevented in most of the fruit-growing sections.

Some reports of damage have come from certain sections in north Georgia, in one or two instances it being reported that in orchards almost side by side, the fruit was extensively damaged in one and in the other unharmed. The harm in north Georgia seems to have been only in spots and not extensive.

Mayor J. L. Fincher, of Fort Valley, was in the city yesterday, and speaking of the fruit crop of that section, said:
"The peach crop around Fort Valley and in that entire section of the state has passed through the severe weather unharmed, and there is every indication that we are going to market the largest crop ever known in the history of Georgia. We have a million and a half bearing trees in Houston county and I do not know of a single instance of damage having been done by the weather conditions."
From all accounts, therefore, the Georgia peach crop is going to be not only a success, but the biggest success in this line the state has ever known.

Ellaville, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—The following delegates to the state convention were elected yesterday: J. F. Stewart, J. M. Collum, E. L. Bridges, C. R. McCreory, W. D. Murray and J. C. Rainey. Each was empowered to cast one-sixth vote.

TO IMPROVE THEIR BUSINESS.

Hawkinsville People Visit Towns Situated on Railroad.

Hawkinsville, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—A delegation of Hawkinsville's leading business men were tendered an excursion over the Hawkinsville and Florida Southern railway Friday by General Manager H. E. Rodes.

The special train, under the care of J. J. Bales, left Hawkinsville at 8 o'clock Friday morning.

The object of this trip was to promote business relations between Hawkinsville and the territory traversed by this railroad.

The following prominent Hawkinsville citizens composed the delegation: Judge W. L. Grice, P. H. Lovejoy, S. M. Caldwell, C. F. Hopwood, T. J. Holder, J. W. Reynolds, J. D. Dupree, T. Ridley, W. R. Vaughn, B. Manheim, T. H. Grace, S. A. Way, T. B. Ragan, M. Thompson, W. W. Poole, W. C. Merritt, R. S. Anderson, L. M. Jordan, G. W. Jordan, T. E. Lovejoy, W. N. Parsons, J. J. Whitfield, E. J. Henry, M. C. Pote, F. H. Boseman, W. F. Bragg, H. Rudich, W. W. Thomas, R. F. D Lamar, J. L. Renfro, F. M. Etheridge, J. S. Willis, J. L. Stephens, H. E. Rodes, W. Wade and J. J. Bales.

ALEXIEFF LOWERED STOCKS.

Resignation of Russian Viceroy in East Depressed Paris Bourse.

London, April 24.—The stock exchange last week experienced a check to the recent growth of confidence, mainly through the depression on the Paris bourse caused by Viceroy Alexieff's retirement in the Far East. Paris operators apparently interpreted the action of Viceroy Alexieff, following the death of Admiral Makaroff, as a bad sign for Russian prospects in the Far East and Russian bonds suffered accordingly. There was talk among financiers of Alexieff's disappearance from the theater of war.

While there was no serious decline in prices, the tone was dull with little business doing. Americans were dull.

At Manchester there was a marked improvement in the cloth market during the past week, the business in some classes resulting in a larger turn over than has been the case of late. For minor outlets a fair business was transacted in a varied assortment of goods. Yarns showed little change.

CHURCH CONTINUES IN LAW.

Matters Not Yet Settled by Christian Church People.

Huntsville, Ala., April 24.—(Special.)—A bill was filed in the chancery court late Saturday night by the Christian church and others enjoining Elders Daniel Sommers and E. L. Cambron, W. F. Fulgham, J. R. Jones and Robins Jones and others from trespassing on the property of said church or in any way interfering with its management by the present trustees. An order was made by Judge Paul Speake that the writ of injunction issue upon the complainants making a bond of $500, which was done.

This is another chapter in the Christian church trouble following the arrest of Elders Sommers and Cambron and others, who broke into the church April 10 and who were arrested and tried for the offense.

Will Go to Manassas.

Savannah, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—The Savannah Volunteer Guards have abandoned their project of going to the St. Louis exposition. Instead, they will go to Manassas, Va., to participate in the maneuvers to be held under the auspices of the federal government.

For a Fifth Term.

Savannah, Ga., April 24.—(Special.)—Mayor Herman Myers is now serving his fourth term as mayor of Savannah. A boom for the fifth term for him has been launched. He is the second mayor in the long history of the city to serve as many as four terms. If he serves a fifth, as he doubtless can if he so desires, he will establish a record.

See Thursday's Constitution for Atlanta's Leading Merchants' Midweek Bargains

MANY TO HONOR MEMORIAL DAY

Exercises in Morning and Parade in Afternoon.

"Our Confederate Flags," the Interesting Subject at the Capitol. How the Parade Will Be Formed—Hon. Jno. W. Akin Orator of Day.

Tomorrow promises to be one of the most interesting and most appropriately celebrated Memorial days Atlanta has ever known. The morning exercises at the capitol will be followed by a parade of the troops and patriotic organizations in the afternoon, when all will gather around the confederate monument at Oakland to hear the eloquent address of Hon. John W. Akin, orator of the day.

The exercises at the capitol will be under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and a unique and interesting programme has been arranged in connection with the distribution of crosses of honor to worthy veterans.

Colonel John S. Candler, colonel Georgia state troops, retired, has been chosen as marshal of the day by the Ladies' Memorial Association, and he and his chief of staff, Major J. Van Holt Nash, have taken charge of the Memorial day parade.

Judge John W. Akin, of Cartersville, is the chosen orator of the day, and an address of beauty and eloquence is promised to all who may be so fortunate as to hear him.

Many of the stores, as well as all the public buildings and the banks of the city, will be closed during the day, or at least for the afternoon. The banks and public buildings will be closed for the entire day.

The graves of the confederate dead will be decorated by the ladies during the day, as is customary.

The parade will be formed at 2:30 o'clock p. m. tomorrow at the junction of Peachtree and West Peachtree streets, and will move promptly at 3 o'clock. After marching over the usual course through the city, the parade will proceed to Oakland cemetery, where the address of the day will be heard.

Aides to the grand marshal are directed to report mounted at the Erskine fountain, on West Peachtree street, and all organizations are requested to be in their respective positions promptly at 2:30 o'clock. Military aides will wear dress uniforms. Civilian aides are requested to wear campaign hats, dark coats and light throusers, with riding leggings. Gray silk sashes belonging to the ladies of the Atlanta Memorial Associations will be furnished civilian aides at rendezvous for this occasion.

The line of march will be from Erskine fountain, where the head of parade will form, down Peachtree street, over the viaduct to Whitehall, out Whitehall to Hunter and out Hunter to cemetery.

Box for Gordon Fund.

It has been decided to place a box at the Hunter street entrance to Oakland cemetery tomorrow, in which may be deposited any contributions to the fund to erect a monument to General John B. Gordon by those desiring to contribute to this fund. President W. L. Calhoun, of the John B. Gordon Monument Association, will name several well-known veterans to take charge of this box, and all contributions, from the "widow's mite" up, will be gladly received. It is expected that several thousand veterans and citizens will pass this entrance during the day, and the total contribution should be a large one.

Formation of Parade.

The following general order, signed by Colonel Candler, deals in detail with the formation of the parade, and the order in which the various organizations will move:

General Order No. 2—Formation of parade:

First Division—The Fifth regiment of infantry, Colonel Clifford L. Anderson commanding, will form on West Baker street, right resting on Peachtree street, at 2:30 o'clock sharp, April 26, 1904.

The Marist College Cadets, Colonel Eugene Schmidt commanding, will form on East Baker street, right resting on Peachtree street.

The Georgia Military Academy Cadets, Colonel J. C. Woodward commanding, will form on East Baker street, right resting on left of Marist College Cadets.

Police battalion, Chief John W. Ball, commanding, will form on East Harris street, right resting on Peachtree street.

Second Division—Captain James W. English, Sr., commanding, and staff.

Dutton's band will form on West Harris street, right resting on Peachtree street.

Confederate veterans' camps: Atlanta camp, John T. Stocks, commanding; Camp W. H. T. Walker, J. Sid Holland, commanding, and Tige Anderson camp, S. H. Landrum, commanding, will form on East Haris street, right resting on left of Dutton's band.

The uniform ranks, Knights of Pythias, Colonel Charles Yittur commanding, will form on East Harris street, right resting on left of Confederate veterans.

The cantons of the Patriarchs Militant, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Atlanta, No. 1, Rev. A. C. Ward commanding, and Dixie, No. 5, Captain Amos Baker commanding, will form on East Harris street, right resting on left Knights of Pythias.

Students of the Atlanta public schools, including those of the Boys' and Girls' High schools, and all other societies, will form on East Harris street, right resting on left of Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F.

Third Division—Colonel W. L. Peel, commanding, and staff, will form on East Baker street, right resting on left of police battalion.

Atlanta fire department drum and bugle corps, and Atlanta fire department, Chief W. R. Joyner, commanding, will form on East Baker street, right resting on left of police battalion.

Governor's Horse Guard, Captain W. T. B. Wilson, commanding, will form on East Cain street, right resting on Peachtree street.

Wheeler's cavalry of Confederate veterans, Colonel J. S. Prather, commanding, will form on East Cain street, right resting on left of Horse Guard.

Fourth Division—General L. P. Thomas, commanding, and staff, will form on West Cain street, right resting on Peachtree street.

Vehicles containing maimed and feeble Confederate veterans and others who are inmates of the Soldiers' home, will form on West Cain street, right resting on Peachtree street.

Carriages containing ladies of the Atlanta Memorial Association, Mrs. W. D. Ellis, president, will form on West Cain street, on left of Confederate veterans.

Carriages containing Daughters of the Confederacy, Miss Alice Baxter, president, will form on left of carriages containing the ladies of the Atlanta Memorial Association.

Daughters of the Revolution, Atlanta chapter, Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, president; Piedmont Continentals, Mrs. W. T. Ashford, president; Thomas Jefferson chapter, Mrs. R. B. Toy, president; Joseph Habersham chapter, Mrs. John M. Graham, president, will form on left of Daughters of the Confederacy.

The parade will move promptly at 3 o'clock in the following order:

First Division—Platoon of mounted police.

Grand Marshal John S. Candler, chief of staff, and aides to grand marshal, consisting of the governor's staff, military aides, retired officers and civilian aides.

Fifth regiment of infantry, Colonel Clifford L. Anderson, commanding.

Cadets of Marist college and Georgia Military academy, under their respective commandants.

Police battalion.

Second Division—James W. English, Sr., and staff.

Dutton's band.

Confederate Veterans' camps: Atlanta camp, Camp W. H. T. Walker and Tige Anderson camp.

Uniform rank, Knights of Pythias.

Chapters of Patriachs Militant, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Students of public schools, Major William F. Slaton, commanding, including students of Boys' High school, Professor William M. Slaton, commanding.

Third Division—Colonel W. L. Peel and staff.

Atlanta fire department drum and bugle corps, and Atlanta fire department, Chief W. R. Joyner, commanding.

Governor's Horse Guard, Captain W. T. B. Wilson, commanding.

Wheeler's cavalry of Confederate Veterans, Colonel J. S. Prather, commanding.

Fourth Division—General L. P. Thomas and staff.

Vehicles containing maimed and feeble confederate veterans.

Carriages containing ladies of the Atlanta Memorial Association.

Carriages containing Daughters of the Confederacy.

Carriages containing Daughters of the Revolution.

By order of

JOHN S. CANDLER,
(Colonel Georgia State Troops, Retired), Grand Marshal.
Official:
J. VAN HOLT NASH, Chief of Staff.

Exercises at the Capitol.

The exercises under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy will take place at 10 o'clock a. m. in the hall of the house of representatives at the capitol.

"Our Confederate Flags" will be the theme of the occasion, and an interesting object lesson to the young will be presented. There will be no formal address, but brief talks will be made on the foregoing subject by Hon. James L. Mayson and others, including several well known veterans who will speak of their regimental flags.

Three flags will be presented, these being the Gordon memorial flag made by Mrs. Robson, of Kirkwood, from the ribbons taken from the floral tributes to the beloved hero of the confederacy, the flag of Atlanta camp No. 159, and the flag of the Atlanta chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Confederate crosses of honor will be presented to many veterans who have established their claim to them. Colonel William A. Wright will preside and will introduce the speakers.

Mrs. W. S. Yeates, chairman of the music committee for the Atlanta chapter, has secured the assistance of the Turn Verein chorus, conducted by Mr. O'Donnelly, and this splendid chorus of male voices will add much to the occasion.

The programme for the occasion will be as follows:

Invocation, Rev. T. P. Cleveland.

Introductory remarks, Colonel W. H. Wright.

Chopin's Funeral March, Turn Verein chorus.

"Our Confederate Flags," Hon. James L. Mayson.

Confederate camp songs, Turn Verein chorus.

"Forty-second Georgia Flag," Judge W. L. Calhoun.

"Thirty-third Virginia Flag," Captain C. S. Arnall.

Music, selected, Turn Verein chorus.

"Fourth Georgia Flag," Captain C. T. Furlow.

"Pilgrim's Chorus," Turn Verein chorus.

Presentation of crosses of honor, Miss Alice Baxter, president Atlanta chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

$3.77

Macon and Return Via Central of Georgia Railway.

Account Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Central of Georgia Railway will sell tickets to Macon and return April 25 and 26, limited returning April 29, at rate of $3.77. Four daily trains with parlor and sleeping cars on all trains. W. H. Fogg, T. P. A., 16 Wall st., Atlanta.

ASK THE SEABOARD AIR LINE FOR RATES AND SCHEDULES BEFORE PURCHASING TICKETS FOR THE EAST—Double daily service to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Map of the World.

A beautiful map, valuable for reference, printed on heavy paper, 42x64 inches, mounted on rollers; edges bound in cloth, showing our new island possessions. The Trans-Siberian Railway, Pacific Ocean cables, railway lines and other features of Japan, China, Manchuria, Korea and the Far East. Sent on receipt of 25 cents in stamps by W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., Chicago and Northwestern Ry., Chicago, Ills.

MEMORY OF BY-GONE DAYS AWAKENED BY TINY PIANO

It was late Saturday afternoon and the reporter following one of his assignments, left noisy, dirty Decatur street and climbed a flight of dingy stairs leading to the top of a rickety old two-story building. A door stood invitingly open while just above hung the significant sign "Money to Loan."

Inside a young cadaverous looking man with a moustache that but partially concealed his weak mouth sat at a piano. It was evident that the piano was a new acquisition to the motley mass of material that inventoried an old barber's chair, stacks of that particular brand of "parlor" furniture that fairly breathes of having been bought on the installment plan, bedsteads that included time-worn samples of the old four poster vintage and pushed to the fore a much battered cradle. Very naturally one always associates a cradle with a nursery and the laughter of little children and a loving mother—but pushed to the front of such a collection this little cradle seemed only to emphasize the absence of all these things.

The fading light of an April afternoon left the entire second floor of the old building in semi-darkness and here in the twilight the young man sat before the poor little weather-beaten instrument and with one finger picked out to his own apparent satisfaction that most beautiful of hymns, "Lead, Kindly Light."

Some Passing Incongruities.

The terrible incongruity of it all found the reporter lingering in the hallway, the while the money-to-loan musician struggled with the yellow faded keys before him. It did not take any very keen imagination to fill in some of the chapters that in times gone by must have been associated with that hymn and that instrument. In fact to the newspaper man who had lived in and among the city courts the reminiscences that followed were rather the facts and stories told before justices of the peace within his own experience than the weaving together of mere fancies. At any rate this particular version of "Lead Kindly Light" sang a very different message than any he had ever heard associated with the hymn.

In some pertinently pressing way it seemed so very far away from the little church in the country, the most pretentious choir of the city, some almost forgotten memory of family worship or perhaps, most of all, the last rites of some loved one with whom this hymn was so beautifully associated. And while the young man picked with his one finger, there came up as a weird accompaniment the garish sounds of Decatur street, the whirr of the moving trolley, the shuffling of hurrying feet along the pavement, the hoarse laugh of some idle group of loiterers, the loud invitations of storekeepers standing in their doorways and advertising in a way so peculiarly characteristic of this portion of down town Atlanta.

Truly, the piano that belonged to a pattern closely resembling the spinet of the days of "Mistress Dorothy of the Manor" seemed actually to remonstrate with the performer, but it was the remonstrance that belongs to old age and failing strength and was little more than the weak wail of discordant jangling. Nor did it take any great stretch of the imagination to go back to those days when this seared instrument was young. And so it was the unsung words of the hymn seemed to the listening reporter to speak of some great house standing far back from the big road. And in the spacious reception room, the decorations and furniture of which still carried with them the suggestions of colonial influences and the days of the Revolution, this same spinet-like instrument was singing gladly its song of joy and sunshine, and the happiness that belongs to youth and hope when life is young.

And the cadaverous looking young man with the weak mouth and receding chin drifted away into something very different just as does the dissolving view of a stereopticon picture and in this place was quite another face and figure, her head thrown back as if in reflection of all that life held most dear. And there was, too, the sweet perfume of Cherokee roses and the fragrance of wild honeysuckle vines blowing softly through the half open window and now and then the moving of quiet, well-trained house servants happy in that they were loved and well cared for. And far back in the furtherest recesses of the great room was a single listener, only the whiteness of his face or the brass buttons of his new uniform showing in the fading light that was fast falling to darkness. That it was the figure of a young man one could see even in the semi-darkness, for there is ever that in an easy, strength-possessing, natural pose of easy grace that speaks of early manhood.

A Memory of Other Days.

And the songs she sang were the kind that these days are considered out of date, but they dealt with the same old theme that is still the most popular on just such occasions and the young man in the uniform at least seemed to be interested—greatly interested.

And for fear that his thoughts might wander away from duty she played "Dixie," and this same little instrument responded with all the force and ringing patriotism of which it was capable until you could hear the older folks out on the wide veranda clapping and the field hands down around the quarters cheering.

And then there came times when the darkness that settled over the big house was that terrible and peculiar kind of darkness that does not follow the twilight in the very nature of things, but was different, altogether different. The kind in which sorrow shadows all the little world of one's own making, and the wicks of hope are short with over-long burning and so low that there is only enough light left with which to see into the swift approaching darkness of never ending night. At last there comes a day when the house is black at noon time, black with the crepe of mourning. And as this interminably long day lengthens into the eventide, just as in the dear old days that are gone, she is again seated before the piano singing for the last time those songs that were never his favorites.

And the little instrument which only a few years ago responded so valiantly to the stirring strains of "Dixie" is whispering a soft, sweet accompaniment of love and sympathy.

When the Cheering Died.

There is no cheering now. Except for the occasional sobbing of some old servant who has refused to be freed from a life-long bondage of happy, willing servitude of obligation and love, there are none left to cheer.

Those who once sat on the broad veranda have also passed into the great beyond.

For a long time she remains seated at the piano still singing the old songs. And then finally her fingers touch ever so gently the keys and there follows those deep rich chords that prelude that most beautiful of hymns, "Lead Kindly Light Amidst the Encircling Gloom."

And there is in the way she sings it the last entreaty of a tired, loving soul and the making of that kind of music that is never lost but goes on and on beyond the vibrations of the ear drums of those who remain here reverberating along its way to the stars and beyond that the "other one" may hear and know of the love that growing old must still live for always and can never die.

And as the newspaper man seemed ready at last to appreciate the terrible agony of this struggle against such dear, loving memories on the part of the little instrument, the weak faced young man, apparently discouraged either with the reluctance of the time-worn piano or with his own powers of execution, slammed down the fragile cover with a curse and started singing a song, the words of which had better ever be left unsung.

Only the idle reverie of an imaginative reporter, perhaps you will say. And in this particular instance you may be right. But hidden away in the dusty pigeon holes of justice courts where records are kept of the seizing of household furniture in payment for debt, there are facts that will more than substantiate the dreamy fancies of this newspaper man who stumbled off from Decatur street into a service of bygone reminiscences unawares.

VON OGDEN VOGT TO BE HERE.

Christian Endeavor Societies of Atlanta Will Have an Interesting Guest Tomorrow.

The Christian Endeavor Societies of Atlanta will have as their guest on Tuesday, April 26, Mr. Von Ogden Vogt, the general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

Mr. Vogt is making a southern tour, having just attended the state Christian Endeavor convention of Alabama and will leave here on the night of April 26 for points in Florida.

On Tuesday afternoon he will meet the Christian Endeavor officers of the Georgia Union in a conference at the Y. M. C. A. building and on Tuesday night there will be a rally of the Atlanta Endeavorers held at the First Christian church. Mr. Vogt will address this meeting as will also Rev. Ira Landrith, of Chicago, a prominent Endeavorer, and Rev. Mr. Hendrick, president of the Christian Endeavor Union of Tennessee.

The meeting will be of unusual interest and the public is cordially invited to attend.

SUMMER RESORTS SHOULD ADVERTISE.

"It gives me much pleasure to say that the service of the Massengale Advertising Agency, Atlanta, Ga., in advertising Kenilworth Inn at Biltmore, North Carolina, of which I am proprietor, has been perfectly satisfactory, and it would be impossible to recommend their Advertising Agency too highly, for Kenilworth Inn had been closed for eight summers, and in two months' advertising they fairly well filled the house, and I look for still greater results another season. This assures them a continuance of my business.

"E. B. MOORE,

"Proprietor of Kenilworth Inn, Biltmore, N. C.; Mountain Park Hotel, Hot Springs, N. C., and The Gladstone, Narragansett Pier, R. I."

FIRE SALE BARGAINS.

"Pit," "Panic," "Trix," 30c. Watson's "France," $3.75, "Napoleon," $1.75, Jefferson $2, $50 set Cyclopedia Brittannica $18, $70 set $22, 1,000 lots 50 copyright books 50c to $1. Great values in pictures and novelties. Everything damaged—must go. New goods arriving daily. THE COLUMBIAN BOOK CO., 81 and 83 Whitehall street.

A pencil manufacturer said the other day, as he handed me a hexagonal bit of yellow wood: "That is the finest pencil made in the whole word. It is the 'Koh-i-noor' and it comes from Austria." "Do you mean to confess that your pencils are inferior?" "To that, yes. We have tried in vain to imitate it. I hate to acknowledge it, but the fact speaks for itself." Try a Koh-i-noor.

TODAY

At 10:30 o'clock the Collier property on Peachtree and West Peachtree will be sold at auction. Terms easy. Ladies expected.

MONEY TO LEND

On Choice Residence and Business Property in the City of Atlanta.

At 5 Per Cent Interest.

THE SOUTHERN MORTGAGE CO.

24 South Broad St.

CHURCH IS GIVEN TO GOD'S SERVICE

New Cumberland Presbyterian Edifice Is Dedicated.

Dedicatory Sermon Preached by Rev. Dr. Ira Landrith, of Chicago. Church Was Filled and the Exercises Were Most Impressive.

The new Cumberland Presbyterian church, at Spring and Harris streets, was dedicated yesterday morning by Rev. George H. Mack, pastor, and the officers of the congregation. Rev. Ira Landrith, of Chicago, secretary of the Religious Educational Association of America, preached the dedicatory sermon.

The new church building was filled with visitors, both the regular auditorium and the Sunday-school room adjoining being taxed to their utmost capacity. The pulpit rostrum and other parts of the church were profusely decorated with potted plants and cut flowers.

Dr. Landrith was the only speaker and his sermon created a profound impression. At its close Dr. Mack called the officers of the congregation to the altar and asked them if the building should now be dedicated to holy uses and the worship of God, to which they assented. All then kneeled while Dr. Landrith delivered a short prayer and the new building was declared to be dedicated.

The revival which had been in progress at the new church for ten days, being conducted by Rev. E. E. Hendrick, a Nashville evangelist, closed last night. About twenty-five additions to the church resulted from this meeting, eighteen of the new members uniting with the congregation at the dedicatory services yesterday morning.

In the afternoon a congregational meeting was held in the new church. Both Dr. Hendrick and Dr. Mack spoke at this meeting.

The First Cumberland Presbyterian church of Atlanta is less than one year old, but has a membership of over 150 and the new church building, dedicated yesterday, is one of the prettiest of the smaller churches in the city. It cost about $17,000.

The dedicatory sermon delivered by Dr. Landrith was the subject of much favorable comment. The text of the preacher was "The Lord Is in His Holy Temple," and the theme of the sermon was "The Use and Abuse of Church Houses." The preacher said he chose his text because this scripture passage, inscribed over the altar of a Cumberland Presbyterian church at Lebanon, Tenn., had made such a profound impression upon him as a college boy.

Dr. Landrith's Sermon.

Following what he termed a well-beaten, home-like pathway, the preacher first indicated what a church house is not and then enumerated the several things a church house may be used for.

"A church should not be regarded as a free forum for doctrinal debates. A pastor ought with fearlessness and frankness to state the views of his own denomination, giving a reason for the faith that is in him, but in doing this he desecrates the house of God if he also misrepresents and maligns other churches.

"A Buddhist maxim, 'Honor your own own faith, but do not slander that of others,' is worthy of all Christian acceptation. Notice was taken of present fellowship and union tendencies among the churches, and the statement made very positively that in this generation there is to be very little sympathy for sectarianism, though now, as always, denominationalism of the self-respecting kind is most honorable.

"A church house is not a club room or fashion bazar, a millinery emporium nor tailor's show window. Well clad people should go to church, but not because they are gorgeously gowned or richly appareled. Poorly clothed people, too, should go to church, and nothing done or said by their financially more favored fellows should discourage the church attendance of God's poor, who are, therefore, ours.

"Oliver Wendell Holmes somewhere compares the church to a life-boat filled with people who on setting out from the world, which he compares to a sinking ship, are singing almost exultantly, 'We are safe.' The church is not such a life-boat, unless we may picture it lingering invitingly near the disabled old craft as long as there is a living man on board, the life-boat's crew singing instead of, 'We are safe,' 'Come, go with us and be saved through Jesus Christ, our Lord.'

"The church is not a vestibuled train, on which a man may take a luxurious ride from earth to heaven. If it is a train at all it is a freight train on which every man is working his way, with no tramps even on the bumpers.

"The church is not a graveyard. Church socials for revenue only were not encouraged, but church sociability is a good thing. The church should not be a pleasure resort, but it ought to be a pleasant resort.

"Affirmatively, the church in all parts, is and ought to be a holy of holies. God is here. Church behavior should be governed by that knowledge.

"As God's dwelling the church should be as beautiful as possible. 'A true church,' once remarked Joseph Cade, 'is an echo of God.' Ruskin was right. The public buildings should be the best in a city, and the best public buildings should be the churches. The only time when Jehovah turned his attention to architecture, He made the result a sublimely splendid temple."

The speaker congratulated everybody who had had anything to do with this new church upon the beauty of its architectural and interior arrangements.

"The church house should be in all holy respects a home. The church and the home are the true schools of morality. Neither can usurp the place of the other and the effort of the church to take the place of the home in the religious education of children has been measureably a failure. It is not in this sense that the church should be a home. It should be a home for communion, but the heavenly Father and His family. He who loves not God's earthly home is not likely to be eager to reach the mansions in the heavenly house. It should be a home for rest from worldly weariness and care; a home where children are welcomed and loved and sought; a home where christenings occur, and character is builded, and the last sad words are spoken and sung above the bodies of our dead; and a home for the entertainment of strangers.

"The church is also a depository, a place where we may worship God by giving, joyfully, generously, systematically and not grudgingly.

"The true church is always a workshop, and it should be arranged and its worshipers should be organized for the best endeavor. And yet it must not be exclusively a workshop. God says, 'My house is a house of prayer.' It should, therefore, be a place of worship, a very gate of heaven.

"The influence of such a house of worship as this ought to result in better public and private morals; the ultimate correction of evil and the final triumph of God. The social life of the church should be the best there is; its political life should be pure, and its home life holy and, therefore, happy."

The sermon closed with an optimistic view of the future church, whose building will be open more, better adapted to its uses, a successful rival of evil resorts and the center of a visible influence for the promotion of stalwart Christianity.

Don't Buy A Refrigerator Before Seeing Our Line!

Not only can we save you money in the price of a refrigerator, but will sell you one that will save you money in the future.

In the "Odorless," the "Gurney," the "La Belle" and the "Opalite" we are confident of having the best line of refrigerators on the market for your selection—and the most reasonably priced. Come and let us point out the advantages of these well known makes over all others. A full assortment of sizes from the smallest to the largest await your inspection.

"Odorless" $11 to $75

"Gurney" $11 to $35



"La Belle" $7.50 to $28

"Opalite" $50 to $85

MARTIN & ZACHRY,

87 Whitehall Street.

Ask for Automobile Tickets and Stamps.



EISEMAN BROS.

Entire Building—Six Floors and Basement

Tomorrow Being Memorial Day
Store Will Close at 1 o'clock.

Trunks, Suit Cases, Valises, Bags and Grips $5.00.

That's our price for a leather Suit Case—real leather—tough, strong cowhide. It is well-made sightly serviceable—meant to stand the hardest knocks of the hardest baggage-smasher and come up smiling every time.

The lock is not a make-shift—reliable and does its duty as it should.

The sewing is firm, the lining is worthy, the corners are reinforced with mountings—straps or bolts.

That's the sort of Suit Case we sell at $5.00. Best value you've ever seen.

Finer ones for men, lighter ones for women, smaller ones for children.

Grips, Cabin Bags, Gladstones, Combination Bags and Shirt Cases, Hat Boxes—sole leather; regular and horned alligator, Texas steer, seal, elephant and monkey hide.

The variety of Trunks bewilders—everything from the shallow steamer to the cavernous Bride's Trunk. Trunks for every proper taste and every possible need—and popular prices are the attraction that rank next to solid quality.

A poor Trunk is truck—the poorest of investments. You can't buy a frail, flimsy Trunk here—we'll have none of them.

EISEMAN BROS.

11-13-15-17 Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA——WASHINGTON——BALTIMORE.

Agents for Hess Shoes, Stuttgarter's and Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear.

Bronzes.

When looking upon our bronzes, even casually, one is impressed with the thought that here the designers wrought in the true artist spirit. Every electrolier, piece of statuary or bust shows the artistic possibilities of bronze. The subjects are all ideal and among them are:

"Farfalla," "A Fleur des Glaciers," "Orchid."

MAIER & BERKELE,

31 Whitehall Street.

IN BUYING REAL ESTATE

all a purchaser gets is the title the seller has.

Neither knows what this is.

We have the only complete facilities for finding this out, including the only copies of the lost records.

If you buy real estate, consult us. We'll thoroughly examine the title and insure it for you. No one else can or will.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY,

Empire Building, Atlanta.

FARMS AND FARMERS.

Notice to Inquirers.

1. Write plainly and to the point, giving only questions to which answers are desired.
2. Confine inquiries strictly to matters concerning the farm.
3. Never ask for answers by mail.
4. Never ask where an article can be had, nor the price.
5. Always give your full name and address. If you do not wish your name published, say so, and initials only will be printed.
6. Carefully file this page for future reference and before writing examine your file to see if it has not been already answered.
7. Look ahead and send in your inquiries early. Do not expect us to "answer in next paper." The editor must hand in his copy a week before the paper is published.
8. Address all inquiries and communications for this department to

THE CONSTITUTION,
(F. and F. Department.)

CULTIVATING A CROP.

"Cultivating a crop" we generally understand to mean the stirring of the surface soil for the purpose of destroying weeds, or preventing their germination, and aerating the soil—which means keeping it in an open, mellow condition. The notion used to be very common that plowing the growing crop was mainly to kill grass and that any other benefit that might result from the operation was merely incidental. Hence grew up the practice of "going over the crop" either at stated and pretty long intervals—say three weeks between plowings, or only when it "needs plowing" because of the threatening weeds, or, as we usually say, it is "getting grassy." (Right here is a good place to remark that we southern farmers should quit using the words "grass" and "grassy," when we should say "weeds" and "weedy," applying the latter to all plants that infest a growing crop, or plants that intrude where they are not wanted.)

But we now understand that the chief object in stirring the soil is to prevent the formation of a dry, compact crust and so permit the free circulation of the air, while also greatly retarding the evaporation of moisture. It has been proven by direct experiment that the moisture escapes (by evaporation) from the soil much more rapidly when the surface is compact—as left by a rainfall, than when it has been lightly stirred by any implement of culture and the upper layer left in a loose, porous condition. Therefore, we plow, or hoe, or otherwise stir the soil in order to conserve the soil moisture. The fine loose soil operates as a mulch, on the same principle as a covering of straw or litter of any kind.

By the free circulation of the air we aid in the chemical changes that must go on in the soil if we would secure the most vigorous and rapid growth and developments of the plants. Many farmers (and even lawyers, doctors, preachers and other "professionals") are ignorant of the fixed fact that more than 90 per cent of the total weight of the entire plant is made up of plant food supplied by the air. This simple fact should emphasize the importance of keeping open the pores of the surface so that the air may freely get in and get out of the soil.

Theoretically the surface soil should be stirred within a few days, or as soon as practicable, after every considerable rainfall. But in practice this is not possible. Once a week or once in ten days, will answer very well as a general rule in ordinary field crop culture. On very rich, highly cultivated garden soils it may pay to stir the surface twice a week or even oftener. It is not possible to make the soil too fine. I have myself "gone over" a favorite cabbage bed every morning before sunrise for a week together, using a steel handrake.

In the broad fields of corn, cotton and other crops, such frequent stirrings of the surface become expensive unless the very best and most suitable implements be employed. In the north and west and in some parts of the south two-horse cultivators are in common use, whereby a 4 or 5-foot row may be well stirred at once going to the row. These two-horse implements cultivate both sides of each row of plants at the same time, the stirring extending half way to the next adjacent rows on either side. But the small farmer and even the farmer with dozens of plow animals, may not care to spend $40 to $50 for a two-horse riding (or walking) cultivator. On the other hand, the ordinary "scooter and scrape" nor even an 18 or 20-inch sweep can be made to clean out a 3 or 4-foot row at once going. What is wanted is an expanding five-tooth one-horse cultivator, on which may be used three sweeps and two scooters or fine sweeps or fine scooters or any desired combination and which will enable the plowman to stir almost the entire surface of a 4-foot row at one thorough trip. It is best done as follows: Suppose the rows run east and west. Then "side" the south side (or north) of each row having the cultivator expanded so as to stir very nearly the entire surface of the middle. In a week or ten days the field should be gone over again, this time siding the north (or south) side of every row. It is manifest that by this process each plow may go over twice the area in a day that could be accomplished were two furrows to the row given. Therefore instead of putting two furrows or a round trip, to each row and going over the crop once in twenty days, it becomes practicable with precisely the same effort to go over the crop once in ten days and do the work almost as thoroughly each time and with only one trip to the row. This is especially true with reference to the main purpose of cultivation—the stirring of the soil. It may often happen that a good rain falls on a field just as the plows leave it. On the tiwce-to-the-row plan the field must wait twenty days for another stirring; on the once-to-the-row plan it will have to wait only ten days.

There are several makes of one-horse cultivators that are intended to do the work as described, but it is not expedient to name them, or to express an opinion as to which is the best in a communication like this. These cultivators are sold in all the larger cities of the south and in many of the small towns and have been before the public for fifteen or twenty years. Thousands of them are in use throughout the south and there should be tens of thousands more.

R. J. REDDING.

FARM CORRESPONDENCE.

EARLY VARIETIES OF COTTON.

C. E. Smith, Locust Grove, Ga.—I have been a subscriber to The Constitution for a long time and always read the Farmers' department first thing when I get the paper. While I have been reading these columns for a long time I have never found anything in them that surprised me more than the statement made by Mr. Jones that there is no such thing as early maturing varieties of cotton only as conditions make it so.

He says that cotton is like all other products, that the maturity depends on the climate it happens to occupy. If Colonel Redding is not in a position to know whether there is such thing as early maturing varieties of cotton or not I would like to know who is.

As to the farmers of Texas being gorged by flowery advertisements of seed speculators, I wish to say that they were not dependent on the advertisements of seed men, for the government experimented with some varieties of cotton in Texas the past two years and showed the farmers of that section just what each variety would do on their own soil.

Mr. Jones says early corn has to be brought from the north annually, for if we plant what we raise it at once takes on the qualities of our common Georgia varieties. Many farmers of this section have been planting golden dent corn for many years from the same seed. While it is some later than at first it is still much earlier than our common corn.

We plant the old speckled pea, early amber cane and little Spanish peanut each year from seed grown on our farm the year before and find that they still hold their early maturing qualities, while the unknown pea spreading varieties of ground peas and other varieties of cane still hold on late.

It seems that locality has something to do with public opinion as Mr. Jones says the people all over Troup county tell him he is right, while all that I have heard express themselves think he is mistaken.

TWO PLANS FOR IMPROVING THE SOIL.

N. D. Graham, Rose Hill, Miss.—I have two plans to bring my land up to one bale per acre and want you to tell me the best of the two.

1. The first is to put back all of the cotton seed on the land each year and put down 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre with the seed. I live 12 miles from a railroad and seed sells for only $15 per ton early in spring.

2. Second, is to plant one-half my land in cotton, the other in cow peas, changing every year, and putting 300 pounds acid phosphate per acre on both crops.

I can grow all the corn I can use on prairie land or can get it from my tenants at 50 cents per bushel.

Answer.—1. It is doubtful whether you can accomplish more than simply to maintain the present productiveness of the soil by planting it year after year in cotton, even if you do apply all of the cotton seed made on the land and 300 pounds of acid phosphate. The return of the cotton seed meal would not preserve or keep up the supply of humus, or vegatable matter. The advice has often been given in this department not to use cotton seed (direct) as a manure if they can be exchanged for meal on a reasonable basis. A ton of cotton seed is worth no more, as a fertilizer, than about 800 pounds of cotton seed meal. Now what will the oil mill give in exchange for one ton of seed? Probably 1,400 to 1,500 pounds, or more, delivered at the mill, or at a railroad station—say 1,500 pounds. This will give you about 700 pounds of meal to pay for hauling one ton of seed to the point of delivery. If you get back the meal and the hulls you get all that is worth anything to the soil.

2. This plan will do; but can be greatly improved on by sowing oats in the cotton field in October (in open furrows, two to each cotton row), fertilizing the oats liberally, and then following the oats with cow peas. By this plan you will get as many oats as you will need for your work animals and will have no need for much, if any, corn, except to finish off your pork hogs. The oats and pea vine hay would make a splendid combination feed.

SELF-SUCKING COW.

"A Subscriber," Pickens, S. C.—What is the best remedy for sucking cow? Will splitting the end of the tongue keep her from sucking? If it will, is there any danger in doing so, as to the cow's health, or in eating grass?

Answer—This question has been often asked and answered. Whether a given device will prove effective depends on the individuality of the cow. Some of them are very expert in defying one device, or perhaps several. Splitting the tongue is claimed to be very effective, but is considered a rather barbarous measure, as the animal with a split tongue certainly cannot graze so well. It is done by laying the end of the tongue on a block and dividing it from the tip along the median line for a distance of 1½ inches by a blow on a 1½-inch chisel, properly applied. Anti-self-sucking devices are sold by dealers in dairy supplies, and are often effective. A spindle made of hard, tough wood, ¾ of an inch in diameter at the middle, a shallow groove cut around the middle, and the ends tapering to a point about 6 or 8 inches on each side of the middle, to be slipped through a hole made in the dividing membrane between the nostrils, is sometimes very effective. A muzzle made of an ordinary headstall sustaining a double nose band of harness leather around the muzzle just above the corners of the mouth and studded with sharp steel spikes, is an old and often effective device. A sort of stanchion may be made to buckle around the neck, say two pieces of wood shaped like a horse collar and held about 15 or 18 inches apart by five or six "rounds" like the "rounds" (rungs) of an ordinary home-made chair is a device that has been very effective. It is intended to prevent the cow from bending her neck sufficiently to reach the teats with her mouth. (Correspondents are informed that it is not necessary to request that an inquiry be "answered in next issue." This will always be done provided the inquiry be received not later than the Monday one week preceding date of issue.)

NITRATE OF SODA ON COTTON.

James A. K., Richmond, Ala.—Upon worn-out uplands, on which 40 pounds of formula No. 2 for cotton has been used, would an application of 100 pounds of nitrate of soda in the middle of the row when the cotton begins to form squares materially increase the yield? Or would a second application of 300 pounds of formula No. 2 be preferable to the nitrate?

Answer—The quantities of the ingredients that enter into the composition of formula No. 2 supposes that the entire demands of the crop for nitrogen are to be supplied from the application made before planting. I have no doubt that a top dressing of nitrogen may often prove beneficial when applied any time in the month of May, preferably a little before the plants commence to form squares. But an application may be beneficial to the plant but not profitable to the pocket. This is apt to be the case when a perfectly balanced fertilizer is applied at the first (before planting) and the farmer then adds a single ingredient subsequently. I think 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre where only 400 pounds of formula No. 2 had been applied in the usual way would be excessive. Fifty pounds would be sufficient. I do not believe that the second application of 30 pounds of formula No. 2 would cause as large an aggregate crop yield as the 700 pounds applied before and at the time of planting. This opinion is based on careful experiments and weighed results. Potash salts and phosphates as well as cotton seed meal should be applied and bedded from one to two weeks before planting the crop. I do not consider cotton seed meal is advisable as a top dressing or as an intercultural application. Such applications should consist of nitrogen in a more soluble form, such as nitrate of soda.

DRYING AND PRESERVING BEEF.

J. L. H., Westminster, S. C.—Please give me through your columns a recipe for drying and preserving beef in the summer time.

Answer—Will some reader who knows a good plan to "dry or preserve beef in the summer time" kindly reply to the above?

BROOM CORN SEED.

W. J. W., Spring Place, Ga.—Many of the farmers of north Georgia are thinking of planting broom corn and are at a loss to know where to get seed. Any information you are pleased to give through your paper in regard to price of seed, cultivation, etc., will be highly appreciated by your many readers of this section. Would also appreciate information regarding the probable cost of a very cheap broom factory.

Answer—Any regular seedsmen will supply you with broom corn seed. The broom factories generally will do so, as they are always anxious to encourage the culture of the plant. You will find regular seedsmen in Rome, Atlanta, Augusta, Chattanooga. I do not know the prices this season, but they are usually quite low. Two quarts of clean seed will plant one acre. Also ask the dealer for a booklet of instructions.

COMPUTING AN ANALYSIS.

S. H. Moss Oxford, N. C.—I desire to know what would be the analysis of a mixture of 1,400 lbs. of acid phosphate (14 per cent), 200 lbs. of muriate of potash, 100 lbs. of nitrate of soda, 1,400 lbs. of well prepared hen manure * * * for corn.

Answer—There are two words in the last line of your letter that I cannot make out. You probably did not read the editorial "Working Out a Formula" in the issue of February 22, which was intended to explain just how to compute the analysis of a mixture of two or more ingredients of known composition. I cannot so soon repeat that explanation, but give the desired information as nearly as possible. What is meant by "well prepared hen manure" does not appear, but assuming that it is unmixed dry droppings from the henroost, the mixture would analyze about as follows: 7.22—1.63—3.77. To make it a "balanced" fertilizer for corn you should leave out 140 pounds of the muriate and add 400 lbs. more of nitrate of soda. It would then analyze about: 6.66—3.34—1.40. Instead of the 400 lbs. additional of nitrate of soda it would be better to use 800 lbs. C. S. meal.

BROKEN WIND.

G. R. Peele, Gibson, N. C.—I have a colt 2½ years old; he is not hearty and is very thin; has been so for two years; he has become of late so that a little exercise will cause him to get his breath hard, and blow his nose and choke. I have seen him fall, but as soon as he cools off he seems to be alright, except a little snoring in his head when he gets his breath. Please give name for disease and remedy in Constitution.

Answer—There is reason to fear that your colt has contracted heaves, or broken wind, although it is not certain. Your description of symptoms is not sufficiently clear. Give him a dose of ¾ of a pint of raw linseed oil and when it has done its duty mix up the following: 3 ozs each of saltpeter and copperas and 1 oz. of pulverized gentian root. Divide into 24 powders and give one powder every night and morning in a small bran mash. Feed on clean shelled oats and only a very little of the best grass hay and feed regularly thre times a day. Always water before feeding and do not put him to work within an hour after feeding. As a rule, heaves is not curable, but the distressing symptoms may be alleviated to some extent by careful feeding and watering.

"WASHY HORSE."

W. H. F., Sycamore, Fla.—I have a young horse that is all right in every particular except his bowels are always loose. He eats heartily, but is losing his flesh rapidly. As I have stated, he is perfectly sound and in healthly condition, is spirited and strong, but is getting very poor. I am feeding three others on the same feed that I give him and they are doing well. I give them nice corn and fodder three times each day. I bought this horse in January and have given him some simple home remedies which have done no good. This horse came from Montana in January. I will be greatly obliged to you if you will let me know through your paper what to do for him. I have long been a subscriber and expect to take The Constitution as long as I live.

Answer.—Your horse has a form of indigestion which is probably constitutional and inherited. It is often said that a horse in this condition is "washy," or a "washy" horse. But it may be partly due to bad teeth which prevents proper mastication of the corn and other food. Bad water and bad food are predisposing causes. All that you can probably do will be to feed carefully, giving only the best food and pure water, alawys water before feeding and not after, and do not put him to work within a hour after feeding. It would be well to change the grain feed from corn to shelled oats. The latter is a more expensive food, but much better for work horses than corn. If flabulent and bad odor mix together equal parts of baking soda, pulverised ginger and pulverized gentian and give a heaping tablespoonful twice a day before feeding.

NERVOUS DISORDER.

H. F. Williams, Lexington, N. C.—I have a colt 16 months old, hearty and healthy and in good growing order. He has a lot to run in. I feed mixed fodder and hay with bran, corn, and green rye. If I turn him out he will walk round a while, get lame in his right fore leg, and begin to tremble in his shoulders and legs until he gets so stiff he will lay down. I can hear his heart beat very rapidly for a moment, then he will get up apparently all right. He trembles while standing and steps from one forefoot to other. Also if anything frightens him it will make him decidedly worse. He has no worms. Please name disease and tell me remedy.

Answer—It is probable that your colt has the obsoure disease known as chorea, or "St. Vitus dance." It is a disease that is usually associated with a nervous disposition. First of all stop feeding on corn—a very unsuitable food for a growing young horse—and substitute shelled oats and bran. At the very outset prompt treatment may do some good and even cure. Mix together 2 scruples each of iodide of iron and pulverized nuxvomica, and 5 drams of pulverized scutellaria and give as one dose, mixed with a bran mash, once a day for two weeks. If the disease is due to a brain lesion treatment is usually unavailing.

PROBABLY PARAPLEGIA.

T. A. G., Simsboro, La.—I have a fine young horse that has what I call weak loins. The first I noticed of it was about four months ago. I turned him in the pasture one morning; he seemed to be all right, but found him in the afternoon down and could not get up, and was big fat. I raised him with block and tackel and kept him there for three days before he could walk. I bled him, washed out his sheath, bathed his loins with liniment, give plenty stock food, and he was soon as well as ever, apparently, until about three weeks ago I noticed him ailing again. In pulling he would spraddle his hind feet out; didn't seem to have much use of his hind legs; give down in hind legs, and would almost fall; can but hardly go down hill at all. He eats hardy all the time; feed has been chopped corn and timothy and alfalfa hay. Here is the last treatment I gave: Asafetida gum and sulphur, and bathed loins in nerve and bone liniment, and in four days he was ready for the plow again, and is all right yet. Now, what I want to know is what is the matter with him, and is there any cure for it? If so, please give me all particulars and cure through The Constitution.

Answer—It is probable that your horse has a recurrent form of what is called paraplegia, or paralysis of the hind parts. Do you notice any evidence of inability to switch the tail? The disease may be due to irritation of the spinal cord, or by some prism in the blood. When he has such an attack it may be well to apply a cantharides blister ointment across the loins. Internally, give 2 grains of strychnine twice a day until twitching of some of the voluntary muscles occurs; then discontinue for several days, and then commence again with a smaller dose, gradually increasing the dose until twitching recurs. Iodide of potash in 1 to 2 dram doses twice a day may be beneficial. In some cases a teaspoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic in the drinking water twice a day proves beneficial.

GARGET, OR MANIMITIS OF COW.

K. E. Smith, Sinai, Miss.—I have a fine cow that will not find a calf before the last of May. Before she found her last calf one of her teats spoiled from not being milked. After the calf came we gave her every attention, but another one went dry, and the third one got a cut on the end of it and caused it to close up so the milk could not be drawn from it, which caused it to rise on each side and was terribly inflamed. Now it is nearly two months until she will milk again and the flow of milk has already started in her other teat and increasing daily; also there is another small rising formed and broken where one was before. Could you tell me anything to do for her? I hate to beef her, for she has been considered by many good judges to be the finest cow they ever saw. Could you possibly answer this at an early day through the mail? I am afraid if I wait long it will be too late.

This is her fourth calf and I have only one of the breed besides her. The same breed has been in the family for fifty years and always highly bred. Have you ever seen the Wonder forage plant from J. L. Childs tried? If so, what was the result?

Answer—You say "after the calf came we gave her every attention," but do not state what was in fact done. It is therefore practicable to say whether or no you did what was proper and all that might have been done. You should have a book or manual that will tell you how to treat the various diseases to which cattle and horses are subject. This remark applies to every man or woman who owns a single cow or horse or mule. When the udder becomes greatly distended with milk even before calving, it is advisable to relieve the distension by drawing a portion of the milk in the usual way, which does not result in any injury to the cow. Also bathe two or three times a day (the udder) with warm water, one half an hour at a time. The feed should be moderate in quantity and not of a stimulating or milk producing quality, for at least a month before calving. A run or a rather thin pasture is a fine preparation for calving.

If congestion and swelling appear after coloring be sure to draw away the milk as much as possible and apply hot water. But first give 1 1-2 pounds Epsom salts and 1 ounce of pulverized ginger in 1-2 gallon of cold water at one dose. After the salts have operated give 1-2 ounce of saltpeter twice a day in the drinking water for three or four days. Do not neglect the bathing with hot water and after each bathing rub in well a little of the following lotion: 1-2 ounce of sugar of lead, 1-2 ounce of sulphate of zinc in 1 quart of soft water. Shake before using and continue to use it until all inflammation is gone. Draw the milk frequently. If necessary make a suspensory to support the udder, using a wide piece of cloth around the loins and with holes cut in it for the teats. Let the calf suck all it will. If the above treatment be faithfully applied there will be no abscess or spoiling. I have never tried "The Wonder Forage plant" under that name. I presume it is nothing more than cat tail or pearl millet, seeds which have been palmed off on easily gulled persons under some such name.

SOW EATS DIRT.

W. D. Griffin, Easley, S. C.—I have a Yorkshire sow that is eating dirt and want a remedy suggested. I would rather not put her on a floored pen where she could not get exercise if it would in any way injure her as a brood sow.

Answer.—The eating of dirt indicates a form of indigestion and is usually attributable to too long feeding on the same food, or on improper food and want of sufficient exercise and clean water. It would be bad treatment to put the sow in a close pen, whether floored or not. Change the food. If you can give her one or two ounces of Epsom salts in her drinking water, without undertaking to drinch her (which is always attended with serious danger) it should be the first thing done. This may be done by putting her in a small inclosure and put the salts into some palatable slops, or a bran mash. After she has taken the salts then give her, in the same way, one teaspoonful each of tinctures of gentian, ginger and chloride of iron three times a day.

TUMOR OF MARE'S UDDER.

T. L. B., Muscogee, Fla.—I have a mare about 6 years old that was brought here from Tennessee in November last. She had a severe attack of shipping cold or distemper; there was a swelling on and around one of her teats; the teat is swollen about the size of a man's fist and there is also a swelling about six inches each side of the teat extending from the teat each way horizontal with stomach; it was very sore at first and discharged a lot of pus from the teat, but it would not go down, but is still swollen just like it was three months ago; it is not hard, but feels tough and clamy; it is not sore now and does not bother her a great deal in work; you can squeeze a few drops of clear fluid like water from the enlarged teat. I have tried everything and can't reduce the swelling any. I inclose herewith an addressed stamped envelope; you will please reply to this by mail and give me remedy.

Answer—The trouble is probably a tumor of the udder, the result of a more or less active inflammation of that organ consequent upon the attack of strangles ("distemper.") During the early stages such tumors may often be reduced by rubbing in once a day iodine ointment. It would be well for you to try the iodine treatment, even now, and persist in it for several weeks. You can get it prepared for use at any good drug store. If no amendment is then apparent the only reliable recourse is to remove the udder by a surgical operation, which, of course, would require the services of a qualified veterinarian.

RHEUMATISM OF PIG.

S. Spain, Linwood, N. C.—Please tell in your next edition the receipt for a pig. It seems cramped in his hind part; he seems troubled to get up and walks stiff in all four legs. I doubt if it is in kidneys. He has been standing on a board floor; now taken off.

Answer—I can only say that it is probably a case of rheumatism, if not mere soreness of the feet from standing on a board floor. If rheumatism the joints may swell. Keep it in a comfortable place; if in good flesh give a dose of 2 or 3 ozs of Epsom salts, or 2 or 3 drops of croton oil—which may be dropped in the mouth. Follow with 10 to 15 drops of oil of gaultheria (to an adult pig) 2 or 3 times a day in a little water.

SPRAINED ANKLE.

B. Reed, Boggy, Tex.—I have a 4-year-old mare which is lame. I want you to tell me through your paper what to do for her. She has been lame about four months. When she is driven or worked she gets worse. I don't know exactly where it is. Her ankle is a little puffed, I think, and it is awful tender. If you touch it she will stand with her leg a little out in front. When she is at her worst the leaders between her hoof and ankle seem to be drawn. When she is worked right hard she gets so she can hardly go. I have had her shod, but it did not do any good. If it is in her ankle what would you do for it?

Answer.—If the ankle is "awful tender" it is fair to conclude that it is a sprain of the ankle. The first thing advised is not to work her at all so long as she is lame. Bathe the ankle with hot water for half an hour at a time three times a day, and follow each bathing with a lotion of ½ ounce of sugar of lead dissolved in 1 quart of water and add 2 ounces of laudanum. Give complete rest. When the soreness has apparently subsided rub in a little of the mixture of 2 drams of cantharides and 1 ounce of vaseline. Let it remain twenty-four hours, then wash off and grease with lard. Repeat every second week until cured. You will not be likely to cure her and work her at same time.

ERYSIPELAS OF HORSE.

L. P. Fowler, Oak Grove, La.—I have a mare that has what people call charbon or anthrax, but according to the description that some farmers give it must be erysipelas. I have seen several cases of it in the last few years, the disease beginning on the belly between the legs. Will swell up and spread along the belly and if it is opened will run a yellowish water. There are several remedies—some coat with white lead or air-slaked lime, blisters with liniment. It seems to kill the disease to blister, but sometimes does not. Please advise and oblige a reader.

Answer—It may be erysipelas although not agreeing with the recognized symptoms of that complaint in always beginning on the belly. It may be that the cases that have fallen under your observation might have been traced to the same source, some infected object that inflicted a slight wound on the belly.

The treatment for erysipelas (according to the best authority at my command) consists mainly in eliminating from the system the poisonous products of the bacteria that cause it by laxatives and diuretics, and by sustaining the failing vitality by means of tonics and stimulants and antiferments, together with local application of astringents and antiseptics. Give internally every two hours 4 drams of tincture of muriate of iron and 1-2 dram of muriate of ammonia, or chlorate of potash, in a pint of water. If great prostration is present add liberally to the foregoing whisky. Locally apply a strong solution of tincture of iron, or alum, or copperas and laudanum; or paint the affected part with tincture of muriate of iron, or with iodized phenol. In mild cases a lotion may be applied of 4 drams of sugar of lead, 2 ozs. of laudanum in a quart of water. When pus has formed lance with a clean, sharp lancet, and disinfect daily with a 10 per cent solution of carbolic acid in water.

A MISLEADING STATEMENT ABOUT A FERTILIZER.

I. J. W., Williston, Tenn.—Inclosed you will find the formula of a fertilizer that I bought for cotton and corn. I will put this on land that will make on an average without fertilizers 15 bushels corn or 500 pounds seed cotton. I expected to apply about 250 pounds per acre for cotton and 200 pounds for corn. Will you tell me, please, on inclosed card if you would mix any cotton seed meal with it either for corn or cotton on such land, and if so, how much? What is that fertilizer worth?

The following is the "guaranteed analysis" and statement of the manufacturer:

"BEAR, BEEF BLOOD AND BONE.

Guaranteed Analysis.

	Per Cent
Moisture at 212 Fahrenheit	14
Available phosphoric acid	10
Soluble phosphoric acid	8
Reverted phosphoric acid	2
Insoluable phosphoric acid	1
Total phosphoric acid	11
Bone phosphate of lime	24
Ammonia, actual and potential	2
Potash (KO)	2

"This brand is prepared for those wishing an extremely high-grade fertilizer. The farmers are inclined toward cheap fertilizers, too much so. They overlook the fact that cheap fertilizers are more expensive in the end; that they are paying freight on worthless material, though the goods contain all the plant food guaranteed. . . ."

BLOOD (OR BOG) SPAVIN.

M. F. D., Pine Log, Ga.—I have a mule 7 years old that has on his hind legs at the hock joint what I call wind galls, soft and puffy. They have been on him since he was a colt before he was weaned. They have grown slowly all the time and are now most as large as a guinea's egg. For the past week his hock joints have swelled right smart and seem to have some fever. I think he has been biting one of them, as the hair is off in front the joint and I see little gashes like points of teeth. Now, if you can, from the description I have given, tell me what the trouble is and remedy for the same, will be greatly obliged. I will add, he does not seem to be any ways lame and the joints do not seem to be sore nor stiff, but very much swollen. Hope an answer by mail. I herewith send stamp for reply.

Answer—It is not a windgall, which rarely occurs on the hind legs and never so high up as the hock, but is probably the form of spavin called "blood" or "bog spavin," in contradistinction to "bone" spavin. It is doubtful whether in a case of such long standing you can do more than relieve the soreness and resulting lameness by proper treatment, rest and exemption from work that demands heavy straining (the original cause of it). When heat and soreness are present bathe the joint several times a day with cold water and follow each time with the application of a lotion of half an ounce of sugar of lead dissolved in 1 quart of water. After the heat has subsided rub on and around the swelling, with the fingers, an ointment of 1 dram of biniodide of mercury and 1 ounce of lard. Let it remain on twenty-four hours (keeping the head tied up during that time), then wash off and grease with lard. Repeat every second week and continue for several months, but you cannot cure him and work him at the same time.

C. E. CURRIER, President. H. R. BLOODWORTH, Cashier.
H. T. INMAN, Vice-President. G. R. DONOVAN, Ass't Cashier.
A. E. THORNTON, Vice-President. J. S. FLOYD, Ass't Cashier.

ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK,
ATLANTA, GA.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Capital, - - - - - - - - - $500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, - - - - $320,000.00

DIRECTORS:
A. E. Thornton, F. E. Block, S. M. Inman,
C. E. Currier, H. T. Inman.

Accounts with individuals, firms, corporations and banks solicited.
Issues letters of credit. Buys and sells foreign exchange.

Neal Loan and Banking Co.



THE WINNER

In the game of life is the man who saves money—not always the man who makes it. When you speak of saving money you cannot help thinking of our

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT,

for whether you lay by a dollar or a hundred dollars here, our interest will make you a winner, indeed. Begin with $1.00.

E. H. THORNTON, Prest.
W. F. MANRY, Cashr.
H. C. CALDWELL, Asst. Cashr.

CORPORATION BONDS.

$ 75,000 Chic. & Alton R. R. Co.	Gold 3s	Oct.	1, 1949
100,000 Hudson River Electric Co.	Gold 5s	Dec.	18, 1931
50,000 Detroit United Railway	Gold 4½s	Jan.	1, 1932
100,000 Central Rd. of New Jersey	Gold 5s	July	1, 1987
100,000 Eastern Steamship Co.	Gold 5s	May	1, 1927
100,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co.	Gold 3½s	May	1, 1989
48,000 New York & Stamford Ry. Co.	Gold 5s	Oct.	1, 1931
25,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co.	5s	July	1, 1926
50,000 Det. & Port Huron Shore Line	Gold 5s	Jan.	1, 1950
50,000 Chicago, Bur. & Quincy Rd.	3½s	July	1, 1949
50,000 West India Electric Co.	Gold 5s	Jan.	1, 1928
30,000 Illinois Central Railroad Co	Gold 3½s	July	1, 1953
150,000 Boston & Worcester St. Ry. Co.	Gold 4½s	Aug.	1, 1923
21,000 Upper Coos Railroad	4½s	May	1, 1930

(Guaranteed by Maine Central Railroad.)

Write for full Particulars and Prices.

E. H. GAY & CO., Bankers,
25 Congress St., Boston.
NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA. PITTSBURG MONTREAL.

The Fourth National Bank,
ATLANTA, GA.

Capital $400,000.00
Surplus and Profits $202,400.00

Invites correspondence regarding the establishing of business relations with firms, corporations and individuals. . .

OFFICERS:
James W. English, President. Walker P. Inman, Vice-President.
John K. Ottley, Cashier. Chas. I. Ryan, Assistant Cashier.

Southern Exchange, Brokers,
COTTON, STOCKS AND GRAINS.
Gould Building.
References: Fourth National Bank, Lowry National Bank.
Telephones: Bell, 75; Standard, 45.

THE HOWEL JONES CO.,
COTTON-STOCKS-GRAIN
Bell Phone 50. 7 and 9 Viaduct Place. Bell Phone 50.

COLLIER PROPERTY
At auction THIS MORNING at 10:30. Every lot on its merit. Don't miss it. Ladies invited. Titles perfect. Terms easy.

One dollar round trip rate to Athens by the Seaboard Air Line every Sunday.

THOMAS B. PAINE & CO.,
HIGH GRADE
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
EQUITABLE BUILDING.

Louis J. Anderson & Co.,
BROKERS
Ground Floor, Prudential Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN
No trouble to quote the market. Try Our service and be convinced that it is the best. Bank references furnished. 'Phone M. 1417.

J. G. ROSSMAN,
Financial and Technical Examinations and Reports.
EXPERT ENCINEERING.
Atlanta, - - Georgia.

BRUCE & CO.
COTTON, STOCKS AND GRAIN.
Kimball House. 'Phone 3634.

Trader's Investment Co.,
Stocks and Bonds.
Empire Building.

WILLIAM E. BUSH,
Investment Securities,
AUGUSTA GEORGIA.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

COTHRAN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members New York Cotton Exchange.
Members New Orleans Cotton Exchange.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
Members New Orleans Board of Trade.
NO. 2 WALL STREET, PETERS BLDG.

Safe Investments.
Municipal and Corporation Bonds; securities netting from 4½ to 6 per cent always on hand. Send for list. Local securities bought and sold.
The Robinson-Humphrey Co.,
English-American Building, Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN W. DICKEY.
BONDS AND STOCKS.
AUGUSTA, GA.

HUBBARD BROS. & CO.
COTTON MERCHANTS.
219-220-221 Century Building.
Members New York Cotton Exchange, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, Liverpool Cotton Association. Orders executed on margin in all markets. Direct wire service. 'Phone 464. B. M. MARTIN, Mgr.

COLLIER PROPERTY
At auction THIS MORNING at 10:30. Every lot on its merit. Don't miss it. Ladies invited. Titles perfect. Terms easy.



Why Miller Brews
"The Best" Milwaukee Beer

Because they purchase the best materials obtainable in the world's market.
Because they employ the most capable and skilled masters in the art of brewing.
Because their plant is fitted out with all the latest improvements and machinery known to the brewing world.
Because their establishment is run on the same plan as to cleanliness as an operating room.
Fifty years of experience.
Because all of the above combined bring about a *good healthful beer* far superior to the bulk of beers sold in competition today.
A beer that will positively do you good.
Why not secure a sample and have your physician pass on the quality?
We invite comparision, because we want you to know that

MILLER BREWS
"The Best" MILWAUKEE BEER
E. H. CARROLL & CO., Distributors,
Atlanta, Ga.



VIM VIGOR VITALITY FOR MEN

Mormon Bishops' Pills have been in use over 50 years by the leaders of the Mormon Church and their followers. Positively cures the worst cases in old and young arising from effects of self-abuse, dissipation, excesses, or cigarette smoking. Cures Lost Manhood, Impotency, Lost Power, Night-Losses, Spermatorrhoea, Insomnia, Pains in Back, Evil Desires, Seminal Emissions, Lame Back, Nervous Debility, Headache, Unfitness to Marry, Loss of Semen, Varicocele, or Constipation, Stops Prematureness, Stops Nervous Twitching of Eyelids. Effects are immediate. Impart vigor and tion. Don't get despondent, a cure is at hand. Restores small, undeveloped organs. Stimulates the brain and nerve centers. 50c a box, 6 for $2.50 by mail. A written guarantee given and money refunded with 6 boxes. Circulars free. Address, Bishop Remedy Co., San Francisco, Cal.

50 CENTS

BRANNEN & ANTHONY, 102 Whitehall Street.

Christianity as Taught by Christ

Thirtieth of the Series of Sermons Delivered by Dr. H. S. Bradley and Published by The Constitution. The Thirty-first Will be Printed Next Monday.

Subject: Our Daily Bread.

Text: "Give us this day our daily bread."—Matthew, vi:11.

The position in this pattern prayer of the petition for bread suggests to us that, if we knew our real wants as well as Jesus knew them, we should see that to know God as Our Father, to hold His high name, and all that it stands for, in sacred dearness, to recognize His goodness and the desirability of spreading His rule in men's lives, and doing His will, are more urgent necessities than food and clothes.

The entire prayer is a model of brevity, and almost any single word in it may be emphasized without doing violence to the general meaning. This is certainly true of the petition under consideration today. Let us take the words in their natural order and give each its proper emphasis.

Give:

The word used by Matthew that is here translated "give" means "to give in one act." The word used by Luke means "give constantly," "be continually giving." As Dr. Vaughan has said, "Matthew suggests the readiness and Luke the steadiness; Matthew the promptitude, Luke the patience of God's supply."

While most of our prayers are begging, the word "give" occurs once only in the prayer given us by the Master. But He encourages us to go in simple trust to Our Father as the Great Giver; for to truly ask for anything implies something of confidence of receiving it.

The petition implies recognition of Our Father in heaven as the source of all temporal as well as eternal good. We subscribe to the sentiment that "every good gift and every perfect boon is from above, coming from the Father of lights with whom can be no variation neither shadow that is cast by turning."

God is the Great Giver. If He should withhold His aid, all human efforts to produce even the simplest and plainest of life's necessities would be vain.

Our food is a gift from Him. No atheist or materialist can say: "I do not need to ask God for bread. I make my own bread. I own my farm. I fertilize my soil. I sow my seeds. I till. I reap. I grind. I bake."

All the farmers, millers and cooks in the earth could not produce one single loaf without God's help. All the enginery of human invention could not make one grain of wheat. Given even the seeds, the entire human race could not make one harvest. Science has done much in later years, but all the physicists chemists, biologists and agriculturalists on earth cannot make one sprig of grass. The all-important thing in a grain of wheat or a blade of grass is life, and not only can no man produce life, but no man even knows what life is. That there shall be harvests, and grindings, and baking, there must be life, and sunshine, and rain, and germination, and growth, and these God supplies.

"We live on the products of the earth, growing in the soil, or transmuted by Nature's stupendous alchemy into the beast or winged fowl. Did science make the grass to grow upon the mountains, and green herb for the use of man? Did science create the warmth and the moisture which cause the dormant seeds to germinate, and roll over the laughing and singing fields in billows of golden grain? Was it science that kindled the great sun flaming in the zenith, or supplies its millions of leagues of torrent and tumultous fire? Was it science which drew the waters by evaporation through the pellucid air from the inviolate sea, and winnowed them in the pure laboratory of the ether with the wings of all the winds, and made them hang iridescent in the rainbow's arch, or gleam with crimson and amethyst when they drift athwart the sunset as with the plumage of angel's wings? Was it science which poured them gently down to earth again in the refreshfulness of silver rains, or caused them to glide at evening into the bosom of the rose, and hang like diamonds on the twinkling herbage of the morning fields?

Us:

The words "give us" have different meanings as they fall from different lips. The poor man utters them with the emphasis upon his own need. He says: "Father, give us bread," and the "us" in his prayer stands for himself, his thin-cheeked wife and crying babies. Having prayed, he rises and goes to his toil for bread.

The man of abundance utters the same words, but the emphasis is not upon his own need, but the need of his hungry brethren. "Us" stands to him for his neighbors. Having prayed, he rises from his knees and goes out from his home with a full basket to distribute loaves for hungry mouths.

"Us" embraces self and neighbor. It is as broad as "our" in our Father. It takes in the entire human race. Many a multi-millionaire employer, having once prayed this prayer in the spirit of Jesus, would find that it meant for him the raising of the wages of his employees. If this petition were uttered by the rich stockholders in our great corporations with proper emphasis upon the little word "us," there would be fewer calls for charity collections in our churches to supply free kindergartens, day nurseries, medical dispensaries, soup and sandwiches, to the population in factory districts. No man can utter this prayer as Jesus intended who has the unalterable purpose in his own heart to amass a fortune even though success in his ambitious enterprise should reduce wages to a point at which his operatives find it hard to supply bread to their families.

This petition suits nations, cities and societies as well as individuals. If England and America should pray it regularly we should never hear again the distressing stories of starvation in India. If the upper nine-tenths should pray it, they would lift "the submerged tenth" out of poverty, crime and degradation.

Already the nations are learning how to pray it. "Give us bread," prayed America many years ago, and forthwith there went ship loads of provisions to famine stricken Ireland. "Give us bread," prayed America three years ago, and other cargoes went to the unfortunate sufferers from volcanic eruptions in Martinique. "Give us bread," prayed England, and merchantmen sailed from Liverpool for Calcutta with food for the starving Indians.

This universal word "us" is narrowed by most of us to a point of mean selfishness. If we pray not alone for self, we are still so niggardly as to include only wife and children, or family and friends. Too often we have made not this prayer given by Jesus our model, but the prayer by the man of proverbial small-heartedness who prayed: "Lord, bless me and my wife and my son John and his wife, us four and no more. Amen."

There is a little prayer that was taught to most of us in our childhood, when we learned our first petitions at our mother's knees. It has entered into the lives of thousands and has been embalmed in the poetry of the nations, and, while to many of us it is fragrant with the memories of innocent childhood and the tender caresses of a mother who today, maybe, has passed beyond the touch of our hands, yet in its essence is a prayer that is shot through and through with littleness and selfishness. We were taught to pray:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep,
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take,
And this I ask for Jesus' sake."

Notice the pronouns in that baby prayer. See how, in our very infancy, there was dingdonged into our minds the idea of the overweening importance of self. There is not a pronoun in it save "I," "me" and "my." There is not the faintest suggestion that it is any concern of mine what becomes of parents, friends, neighbors or the rest of the world. What a pity it is that a larger, more generous and more Christ-like prayer had not found its place in our minds and hearts in those plastic years when impressions were so easily made and once made were so lasting.

Our:

If the word "our" suits the bread for which I ask, I have already some share in it. This is the prayer of a worker. It means that I have done my part. I utter the little word "our" with the sentiment of cooperation which inspired the writer of the words, "we then as workers together with Him." No idler can pray this word of the prayer, for if he has done nothing to help God feed, clothe and shelter His children he has no share in the bread, and one has written, "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat."

This prayer gives no sanction to beggary. That man who prefers to live off the bounty of others or to obtain his food by soliciting alms upon the street corner cannot say the "our" of this prayer. It rules out all shoddy methods and tricks of trade, and gamblings, large or small. "Those persons who get their living by gambling, whether it be in gold or stocks, or wheat, or corn, must be ranked in the same class. Gambling is not a productive occupation. It adds nothing whatever to the world's wealth. It does nothing whatever to facilitate exchange. Its whole effect is to unsettle values and keep business feverish and dangerous. The men who follow this nefarious occupation render the community no service at all. The world is not enriched materially, mentally or morally by anything they do. By no stretch of charity can they be said to earn anything. It rightfully belongs to somebody else. Every dollar they gain makes somebody one dollar poorer and nobody richer in anything under heaven."

Jesus, in teaching us to pray for bread, teaches that God is willing to give it. But how does God give it? It is said to be "our" bread. Is it possible that the possession is shared by God and us? Do not God and man work together in the production of bread for the civilized world? A man may therefore say: "I am a worker together with God. I am a farmer through the will of God, for I grow the wheat by which the body is kept from starvation; God has made the seed; He has given the wonderful qualities to the soil; He has provided the rain and the heat necessary for a harvest; He has arranged the order of the seasons, but all that He has done will come to nothing unless I plow the ground and sow the seed and reap the fields when the harvest is rope. God takes me into partnership with himself. He has done a great part of the work, but He has left an important part for me to do."

So the miller may say: "I am a miller by the will of God. God and I are in partnership to grind corn for hungry mouths." And so with the baker; and so with the carpenter; and so with the clothier; and so with the dressmaker; and so with the doctor and the lawyer. Every man that does an honest business in a useful department may be said to help God supply the needs of His children.

Daily:

This word is found nowhere else in the New Testament, or indeed in all Greek literature. In the original, it is a difficult word and has received many translations. Some scholars have rendered it "supersubstantial;" others "bread for our subsistence;" others "sufficient," and still others "bread for the morrow," but most scholars agree that the best rendering is "daily."

If we should seek to combine all the meanings that have been gotten from the word into one single sentence, we should say something like this: "Give us that only which pertains to us; that which is convenient for us; that which is sufficient for our sustenance, bread for today."

Bread:

In another place, Jesus quoted with approval a sentence from the Old Testament, "Man shall not live by bread alone." And for the soul's great need, bread is not enough.

But bread is a worthy object of prayer. The word that is here translated bread is specific. There is another word in the New Testament which stands for food in general, but the word here means real bread. It is as if the Master would narrow our prayer, at this point, to matters of necessity and simplicity. We pray for daily strength for daily needs. We pray for food and energy, for power and strength, for grace and truth to accomplish the tasks of the day. We pray: "Give us in this day what is necessary for us, food to sustain us—strength to do Thy will, patience to bring in Thy Kingdom and grace to hallow Thy name."

This Day:

"Give us this day." This petition does not forbid the idea of providence, a true forelooking and preparation for the coming years of unproductiveness, and the laying aside of something for the "rainy day."

Jesus not only taught us to pray for food for this day, but He also taught us, in the parable of the talents, the wisdom of working for the distant future, when the Lord of the servants shall return and hold a reckoning with them. He commended the wisdom of the five virgins because of their providence, and condemned as unwise the five who lacked it. He also commended the worldly wisdom of the steward, who, being notified that he would be turned out of his stewardship, made provisions beforehand for the unproductive days.

But the simple prayer for "this day" takes us out of the atmosphere of anxiety and carking care. What a sense of relief and blessedness it would bring to thousands of us who are growing gray before our time, if we should only pause on the threshold of the day's duties and activities and say over the words, until they had made an impression upon our minds, "Our Father, this day, this day."

We load ourselves with the cares of future years, and wrinkle our faces in worry over troubles that will never come. Listen to the Master as He teaches you to pray for bread for "this day." "The prayer is limitative. It would put restraint upon desire and limit upon your ambition. It does not suffer you to demand the boundless future. It looks only to the present unexplored and unknown day."

It asks for the supply of present and simple needs. The cry is for bread, and that is enough. The richest man in all the world cannot wear two pairs of shoes at once. A Croesus, a Rockefeller, or a Carnegie cannot eat six meals a day without losing relish for all food and suffering the pains of dyspepsia. Really, my brother, there is little difference between you and the millionaire save in the imagination. Likely, you will have enough to eat, enough to wear and a shelter for your head until death comes. If you had the wealth of Rockefeller you would have little more, save anxiety.

"Lord, for tomorrow and its needs I do not pray,
Keep me, my God, from stain of sin, just for today.
Let me both diligently work, and duly pray,
Let me be kind in word and deed, just for today.
Let me no wrong or idle word unthinking say,
Set thou a seal upon my lips, just for today.
Let me be slow to do my will, prompt to obey,
Help me to sacrifice myself, just for today;
So for tomorrow and its needs, I do not pray,
But help me, keep me, hold me, Lord, just for today."

MOORE MEMORIAL.

At Moore Memorial Rev. A. R. Holderby, the pastor, preached yesterday morning form the text, James iv, 4: "Whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God." He said in part:

"The Jews, to whom the Apostle James here writes, were stil the professed worshippers of God and they had been espoused to God by a sacred covenant. But they had broken their covenant and had been unfaithful to God and were therefore guilty of spiritual adultry.

"Hence, the apostle calls them adulterers and adulteresses. So with God's people now. Many of them have broken their covenant with Him and are therefore guilty of spiritual adultery. Whosoever therefore is a friend of the world is the enemy of God; he is unfaithful to God. There is no intimation here or anywhere else in the Bible that it is sinful to love and admire the physical world—the world of nature. The world is beautiful and is adapted to man's wants and to man's happiness. We can and should love the beauties of the world of nature. It is not this that we are forbidden to love, but rather the wicked and sinful practices of the world. The world of mankind is opposed to God and hates God.

"The customs and fashions and practices of the men of the world are opposed to God and are at enmity with Him. Whosoever therefore is the friend of these things is an enemy to God, because all of these things are opposed to God.

"No man can be a friend of the world in this sense and be a friend to God. It is not possible that we can be the friends of both. We must let go one or the other. God or the world, which? The Apostle John declares that if any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him.

"If we do not love God, then we are not His friends. Are we friends of the world or are we the friends of God? This is the great question before us today and it is a question which we can decide for ourselves and decide at once.

"God has many enemies in His church. The people who are God's enemies are not all outside of the church. There are many in the church today who love the world more than they love God. It is not always necessary to see into a man's heart in order to know what he loves most. Solomon says: 'If a man is a friend, he will show himself friendly.'

"We prove our friendship by our acts, not by our words or professions. A man's association determines very largely the question of his friendship. If he takes pleasure in associating with the men of the world rather than with the people of God, he is a friend of the world and an enemy of God. This is one way by which we may judge whether or not a man is an enemy of God.

"No man can love to associate and to affiliate with the enemies of God and be the friend of God. There can be no sympathy and no fellowship between the children of God and the wicked world. 'What fellowship hath light with darkness or what concord hath Christ with Belial, or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel?'

"Society and the church are so mixed now that it is hard to tell who are the children of God and who are the enemies of God.

"Society draws no lines and the church draws no lines now. Any unholy alliance upon the part of a Christian with those who are the enemies of God is wicked. The Christian who forms any such alliance, whether by marriage or in any other matter, takes his position against God and is a friend to the world. The Christian and the ungodly should not marry. No man can enter into any business relations with the enemies of God and conform to the laws and customs of the wicked and remain a friend to God. The business of the world today as a rule is conducted upon dishonest and unholy principles. There is more cheating and swindling and lying today in the business world than ever before, and this is true of many in the church.

"Fortunes are being made in a day, but they are not honestly made. The 'get-rich-quick' principle rules the world. Gambling is the order of the day in nearly all lives of business and dishonest speculation has practically the indorsement of the church. Men who stand high in church circles are frequently found employing the most corrupt and dishonest methods in their business transactions and so are in league with the enemies of God. No man who is a friend to God will engage in any dishonest business or will indorse or encourage any enterprise which is not strictly moral and above suspicion. The man who engages in the liquor traffic or who votes for the traffic or who in anyway indorses it is an enemy to God and to his fellowman, and the church that lends its influences to the whisky traffic is unworthy of the name of the church of God.

"The church today is responsible for the whisky traffic. There will be no great moral and religious reforms in this country as long as so many people in the church are the enemies of God. These enemies dominate the church. The anti-saloon, the Sabbath observance and the gambling question and all other great moral issues must be met and decided by the church. But there are so many enemies of God in the church and so many who are friends to the world no great moral reforms may be expected. The church is afraid of giving offense to the world and hence will not grapple with these great evils and use its influence to crush them out. One great work of the church is to turn out the enemies of God and then the needed reforms will be brought about and a true revival will begin."

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Rev. C. J. Harris preached from II Corinthians iv, 18: "We look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen." Theme: "The Higher Uses of Temporal Things." In part he said:

"In this paradox we see depth of meaning. It suggests the larger vision possible to the sense of sight, and the greater significance of the visible things of life. Although Paul here refers to persecution, it can as well be applied to all of the temporal things of earth.

"We begin with a fact. We see, although we do not always know what we see. The little bird before it leaves its nest and the babe before it is taken from the cradle—each can see; yet what they see is vastly different from what a man sees—even though each looks at the same thing.

"God saw what He had made and called is good.' Our duty is to find the good and from what we have seen about us it is evident this goodness has a large and deep meaning.

"Right seeing is right living. The more advanced we get in spirituality as well as science, the more our eyes penetrate to 'the unseen.'

"In reality it is the unseen that we usually see on the street of life. Let four men see a masterpiece of Raphael—a commercial mind detects profit or loss, the artistic mind notes color and form, the intellectual mind sees a source of learning, an immoral mind sees the low and base.

"The unseen in each life is the real. Why we love one person and dislike another at our first meeting, we do not know. The attractive and repulsive forces are the real powers in life, unseen save by the soul's eye.

"Things have higher uses. To many a tree is a tree, a man is a man, work is work. These are the blind persons of life. The half healed blind lad said he saw men as trees, walking.' Too many see that way today. A man is a mere trunk with limbs.

"To say Christ was a mere man is to lower him to the level of cold, material things. Souls that rise to the heights in life are growing with that fuller, completer manhood of which Jesus was a perfect representation. Ruskin and his kind have tried to teach that 'work is for the worker,' and it is as true of all other things in human life. Every tree, flower, face, duty, pleasure or sorrow has in it unseed gems of priceless worth. My employer makes cash out of my brains, while I make character; but, unlike my employers profit, his money perishes, while my manhood is immortal. An employee not as interested in his work as his employer is unworthy the place. Men working for pay, get pay; men working for lasting usefulness receive pay plus power. Let young people realize that in the service of others they are doubly responsible. What the master handles is his own; what you use is another's.

"Duty done rewards itself. I have been told at times 'do not do this or that; it is not expected of you, and no one will thank you.' I usually reply: 'But I will thank myself.' Solomon tells us that each soul it satisfied from himself.

"Take this thought into the spiritual realm. Apply it to our religious duties and privileges. Note how benevolence is for the benefactor, prayer for the prayer, service for the servant. It will heighten our plane in life and dignify our position.

"Things lead to thoughts. Jesus always taught by object lessons and instead of reasoning about God, He lived a life before men and said: 'He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father.'

"Ruskin says one hundred can talk to one who can think and one thousand can think to one who can see. He says: 'To see clearly is poetry, prophesy and religion.'

"All things of life have messages, from mole hills to mountains, stones to stars, flowers to faces. Look about and get the large vision these things present.

"Many are mislead and take the guides in life's path for goals. Eyes are often dazzled with earth's gems and we take the diamond for the diadem. Often we are entranced by the beautiful world and mistake the earthly for the eternal.

"Things are lenses; back of all temporal is the eternal, the material, the spiritual. Things are stepping stones to thrones. The real charm of life is seeing the unseed in the temporal things and conditions of daily life."

ST. ANTHONY.

Rev. Father Jackson, speaking on the unequal distribution of earthly goods, said, in part:

"'Amen, amen; I say to you, that you shall lament and weep; but the world shall rejoice.'

"In these words Christ shows the distinctive difference between the ordinary lot of the children of God and the lot of the children of the world. The children of the world commonly find satisfaction in the enjoyment of the good things and pleasures of this world; the children of God, on the contrary, as a rule, lament and weep; must, in short, contend with all manner of privation and hardship. To some, it seems inexplicable that the wicked, who deserve only the wrath of God, should in this world prosper. Others, again, take great scandal at the prosperity sometimes accorded to the good. Since the gospel teaches that sufferings and tribulations are of inestimable value, and a mark of God's predilection.

"How comes it that God ordains or permits that the wicked thrive to such extent in this world, that theirs, in such lavish measure, is the possession of wealth, and power, and honors? First, it reveals his mercy; secondly, his justice, and, thirdly, the divine plan results in securing the advantage of His good and faithful servants. His mercy is revealed by the very fact that He does bestow such blessings upon His enemies, by the fact also that through such favors He seeks to awaken their gratitude, to gain their affections and convert them to a true Christian life.

"God also reveals His justice. He thus rewards that little good which they do, for even the most wicked do some amount of good for which God gives a temporal reward. He can not requite them in any other way. God also, at times, manifests his justice by conferring on the wicked the temporal prosperity coveted by them for their greater punishment. God often gives temporal prosperity to the wicked for the benefit of the good. For the temporal blessings which God commonly grants to the wicked are, in many cases, calculated to detach the hearts of His servants more and more from the things of this world.

"God sometimes bestows prosperity on some of His faithful children. He does this to show how great His love is toward them, and how great is the happiness He has in store for them in the next life. He does not deal thus with all His faithful friends, but it is because He foresees that worldly goods would not be for their true welfare. Another reason why God gives prosperity to some of His faithful children is that the poor may find relief and support. In His Fatherly care for the poor, therefore, God ordained that among the rich there should also be the upright and charitable, in order that they, at least, might interest themselves in behalf of the poor and might make loving provision for their wants. Therefore, all you who possess abundance of the goods of this world take heed that you do not frustrate the designs of Divine providence!

"Forget not that as God has blessed you with temporal means, on you rests the duty of sharing your means with the poor. Almighty God, moreover, blesses a certain number of His faithful friends with temporal prosperity to manifest His power. He thus shows the possibility of reconciling two things, which seem next to impossible, namely, riches and Christian virtue. It is not, indeed, unlawful for a Christian to possess extensive wealth, but it is very hard to combine virtue with wealth, difficult to save one's soul amid the many cares and temptations attendant upon riches. Therefore, St. Paul says: 'I know both to abound and suffer need.' It is no difficult matter to abound; any one may do so, but to know how to abound, that is, to abound without sin, that is a thing which is given only to perfect and holy men. From what I have said, dear friends, you have, doubtless, perceived that earthly goods are in themselves of little value, since God bestows them, not only on the good, who are His friends; but also on the wicked, who are His enemies, and on the latter to a much greater extent than on the former. Hence, it evidently follows that you should not allow yourselves to be controlled by the greed of riches, nor suffer yourselves to be influenced in your temporal concerns by motives of avarice; but that you should manage your temporal affairs from the pure motive of discharging a duty, a stewardship which God has intrusted to you.

"Follow this rule, and you will, on the one hand, avoid many sins, such as discontent, envy, jealousy, dishonesty; and, on the other hand, you will lay up rich treasures for eternity. In short, earthly goods will then not be an impediment to you in the way of salvation, but, on the contrary, they will smooth the rugged path that leads to the happy goal of our earthly pilgrimage. Amen!"

Father Jackson, in the afternoon, preached on "The Forgiveness of Sins."

AT THE Y. M. C. A.

One of the strongest addresses of its kind which has ever been delivered to the men of Atlanta was that which came from Dr. Ira Landrith, of Chicago, at the men's meeting yesterday afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association. The audience which heard Dr. Landrith gave the closest attention to the speaker. Dr. Landrith has a happy way of putting things, and while an earnest speaker in serious vein, he is bright and witty in illustration. The general subject of the address was a plea for the manly type of true manhood as a Christian gentleman. It was urged that self-respect was necessary to strong manhood, and further that self-appreciation was the first step heavenward. Since man is made in the image of his Creator, his self regard should forbid false humility, which often is self abnegation. The strong man physically, mentally and spiritually was presented as the man who could overcome any temptation with the help of divine grace. No real manhood was a slave to any habit, the speaker declared. Throughout the entire discourse, the most intense interest was manifest, and at the close a number of those present asked to be remembered in prayer.

COLLIER LOTS FOR SALE TODAY

Peachtree and West Peachtree Lots To Be Auctioned.

The sale of the Collier property on Peachtree and West Peachtree streets takes place today, beginning at 10:30 o'clock.

It will be conducted by Messrs. E. P. Black & Son, E. P. Ansley and Forrest and George Adair. Forrest Adair will act as auctioneer, and will cry off the eighty-two lots to the bidders.

The public is familiar with the history of the Collier property, which has for so long been sought after by real estate investors. Wash Collier would never offer one foot of it for sale, and it was not until after his death that the property was sold, being purchased by a syndicate headed by E. P. Ansley.

The present owners refused to put any price on the lots, but have decided to let the public estimate the value by bidding at the auction sale.

Eighty-two lots will be offered, a very small number, when it is considered there are only four vacant lots on Peachtree street inside the city limits.

As this is the first, and, in all probability, the last opportunity to secure a lot in this subdivision, a large crowd of bidders is expected.

It is beyond question the most important auction sale of real estate held in years.

By Joel Chandler Harris.

"A Little Union Scout." $1.00. Read it. BUEHL BOOK CO., 69 Whitehall.

$50.00 To California and Return.

Via the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line, from Chicago, April 23 to May 1. Choice of routes going and returning. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Two trains a day from Chicago through without change. Daily and personally conducted tourist car excursions. Write for itinerary and full particulars regarding special train leaving Chicago April 26. N. M. Breeze, 435 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"SIR MORTIMER."

By MARY JOHNSTON,

Author of "To Have and to Hold." John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

Boys' Spring Styles



Maybe the boy's school suit will stand until the term's out, but there is plenty of fine occasions where a smart, spring suit will be wanted. And here are just such styles as your good taste will demand,

Two-piece Suits from $2.50 to $10.00

Sailors, Norfolks, Russians——all displaying a remarkable distinctiveness.

TUB SUITS

$1.00 to $5.00

Was ever duck and linen madras and galatia so charmingly fashioned for the small boy! In sailor effect Eton style and in Russian.

New design patterns in children's blouse waists, straw hats and caps.

EISEMAN & WEIL

1 Whitehall Street.

"The Daylight Corner."

Let's Get Acquainted

Are you out of employment, and want a position, or do you want to change your present position for a better one? We are headquarters for high-grade help of all kinds.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY COMPANY.

'Phone 1196. 720 Empire Building, Atlanta, Ga.

LUMBER - SHINGLES - SASH - DOORS

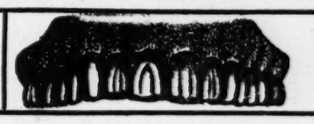
WE CARRY A FULL STOCK.

Our mill turns out a high grade of Moulding and Finishing Materials. Orders of any size filled on short notice.

E. C. WILLINGHAM & CO. 542 Whitehall St Bell Phone 1020

DR. E. G. GRIFFIN, GATE CITY DENTAL ROOMS,

24½ Whitehall St., Over Brown & Allen's Drug Store.

$5.00  $5.00

My artificial teeth restore the natural expression of the mouth and youthful contour of the face.
We guarantee a perfect fit for $5.00, the best made.

Gold Crown, 22K	$3.00 to $5.00	Silver Filling	50c and Up
Bridge Work, Per Tooth	$4.00	Gold Filling	$1.00 and Up

Teeth extracted positively without pain.
Call and have your teeth examined free or charge. Office open from 8 a. m. until 10 p. m.

BELL PHONE 1708.

For Weddings.

Silver Platters are elegant presents not frequent enough to be hackneyed, and our massive specimens in all their range of use and design are correct and beautiful.

DAVIS & FREEMAN,

Jewelers.

One dollar round trip rate to Athens by the Seaboard Air Line every Sunday.

SUNSET Headache and Neuralgia TABLETS

A sure and positive cure for headache or neuralgia. For sale by druggists. 10c.

Manf. by A. L. CURTIS, Druggist, ATLANTA, GA.

To Full Table Service

Silver from the merest bon bon dish——to full table service. And the touch of the individual artist displayed in every piece.

Here are the graces of the mountain, side by side with the hot house blooms. What fineness apparent in all—— the emblems of each season are unfurled.

Charles W. Crankshaw

Diamonds and Watches.

COLLIER PROPERTY

At auction THIS MORNING at 10:30. Every lot on its merit. Don't miss it. Ladies invited. Titles perfect. Terms easy.

Clearance Sale.

The executor and executrixes of the Peter Lynch estate have just finished taking inventory of stock at No. 7 West Mitchell street. On account of a general overhauling and rebuilding of this store they will begin at once and sell for the next ninety days in single or job lots all goods on hand at cost, which consist of Boots, Shoes, Leather Harness, Crockeryware, Hardware, Tinware, Field and Garden Seeds, Garden and Field Tools. Other goods too numerous to mention. In the meantime they will continue the imported Wine and fine Liquor trade at 95 Whitehall street.

PETER LYNCH ESTATE.

TODAY

At 10:30 o'clock the Collier property on Peachtree and West Peachtree will be sold at auction. Terms easy. Ladies expected.

THE "CUTEST THINGS" EVER WRITTEN

"Ragtime song without words." Two-Step—(The successor to "Dixie"). "A Song of Sleepy Land"—lullaby. "Meditation Waltzes"—(orchestrated). Either piece by mail 25c. Orchestra or band. (Meditation waltzes only) 50c. For sale by dealers. F. W. Hoss & Co., publishers, Atlanta, Ga. Box 330.

Let the Men Wash if they won't get you Pearline



—see if they don't say that washing with Soap is too hard for Any Woman

Pearline

Makes Woman's Work of Washing

Red Eyes and Eyelids, Granulated Eyelids and other Eye troubles cured Murine Eye Remedy

Fable.

(From Puck.)

The ass, made desperate by eight years of starvation in sight of plenty, and observing that nothing was too good for the elephant, resolved to wear henceforth an elephant's skin, and instantly carried his resolution into effect.

"'T is a sign of returning sanity!" exclaimed the Four-more-years-of-grovocrats, and fell on their knees and returned thanks.

And Guiglielmojbryanists cast earth on their heads, and fled into the forest with howls of rage and pain, and were never heard of more.

Had Him There.

(From The Chicago Tribune.)

"Mr. Spotcash," said the assistant bookkeeper, "in view of the fact that I expect to be married next month I want to ask you if you can't raise my salary."

"What do you want more salary for?" asked Mr. Spotcash. "I am informed you are going to marry a rich widow."

"Well, I've got to live up to her, haven't I?"

(From The Chicago News.)

He—"Have you noticed how happy Miss Elderleigh looks this evening? I wonder if she is engaged?"

She—"No; it isn't that. She has quit wearing tight shoes."

"DAINTY PINS."

Spring brings an increased demand for Dainty Pins for ladies' wear. We carry a large variety—numerous new designs. Superior in finish and best in quality.

HAYNES & MELLICHAMP,

Diamond Palace, . . . 37 Whitehall St

SAYS CHURCHES WANT NO REVIVAL

Dr. Broughton on "Why Can't Atlanta Have a Great Revival."

Ascribes Apathy to Jealousy and the Love of Money—General Revival He Says, Would Make Devil Mad and Displease the Churches.

Dr. Len G. Broughton preached at the Tabernacle yesterday morning and last night. At night his subject was, "Why Can't Atlanta Have a Great Revival?" He has just returned from Athens, where for two weeks he has been conducting a great revival in the Moss ware house. Dr. Broughton was full of praise for Athens and the enthusiasm of the meeting. He stated that the committee passed a resolution unanimously inviting him to hold another such meeting next year. The Athens meeting was the occasion for a redhot sermon last night on "Revivals."

"Why can't Atlanta have a great general revival?" he asked. "I think I know, and I want everybody else to know. To start with, she don't want it. She would be glad to have a revival, provided she could be assured that nothing would revive. She is opposed to reviving. She would love to see members added to the churches, especially if they be of the influential class; if not, the devil take them. She would be glad to see her congregations built up, provided it be by those who can stand a good examination in etiquette; if not, they must go to the powwows.

Doesn't Want Revival.

"Atlanta doesn't want a revival in the truest and best sense. A revival would stir up the town. It would make the devil mad. It would make church members writhe, and preachers feel uncomfortable. It would invade business methods and put an end to dishonesty. It would take hold of our politics and shake it to pieces. It would have a word to say about our 'smart set' and bring their deceit and hypocrisy into the light of truth. It would go into our churches and show up their pride and pretense. It would convict the preachers and convert the churches so that studied platitudes and effete science would have to give way to soul passion and spiritual fervor. Such a revival is not wanted. A hundred objections are offered, but the real truth is the churches don't want to be disturbed. They are afraid of being revived. If it is argued that I am ex-
been told.'
been told."

"Our churches are not willing to pay the price. They love the stuff. They won't give up. Perishing souls don't disturb them. The wail of a lost world is a matter of no concern. The won't be disturbed. They stay in their little corner and pat the rich and godless worldlings on the back rather than swing out in to the deep and let the truth out.

Dominated by Jealousy.

"We are dominated by jealousy of one another. Churches have it, and preachers are not free from it. A revival might help somebody. We have got some winners in the land. They could win them in Atlanta, but to acknowledge their gifts might mean to slightly discount the gifts in others. Some churches are evangelistic—they have the power for this special work. They are constantly at it. To have a general revival might mean the indorsement of such churches. So the devilry goes on. I speak what I believe, the devil of preacher and church jealousy has sapped the life out of Atlanta churches. I pray for general repentance. We all need to get down low before God. The case is urgent. The condition of Atlanta churches is appalling. Our streets are thronged with lost men and women. The cause of Christ is despised. The Christian life is almost a thing of the past. We need a revival. Not a revival in this or that church, but a general revival—a revival that will bring our whole people together; a revival that will obliterate sectarianism and cause us to forget everything else but salvation.

Need a Revival.

"We need a revival that will set the souls of church members on fire and send them out into the highways and hedges to talk for Christ. We need a revival that purifies life; that breaks the power of worldliness, jealousy, animosity and the like. Atlanta can have it; other places are being revived. The members of our churches need to be told that a great revival is possible. Business men need to head the movement. Preachers have their part, but the revival that Atlanta needs today is one in which business men from their various churches who love God and eschew evil will come together, organize and plan for the movement, and never give up until it is a success. I believe in business men taking hold of such things. I am not jealous of them. I have none of this feeling that it is usurping the rights of the ministry. There are no rights when souls are dying and the churches are dead. I vote for the movement. I am in for anything that stands squarely and unequivocal upon the cross of Jesus Christ as the one and only essential thing in salvation; that will fight sin in high and low places and bring the hearts and consciences of men to repentance. I am sick and tired of the present milk and cider policy that controls our churches, while the devil sways with such fierceness the whole course of life.'

CHRISTIAN CHURCH SERVICE.

Rev. Robert Lord Cave Conducting Meetings in the West End Church.

Beginning this morning day services will be held at 10:30 o'clock in the morning at the West End Christian church while the revival service now in progress there continues. Rev. Robert Lord Cave is conducting these meetings, which have been going on for a week, and a great deal of interest has been manifested. There was a large attendance at the three services yesterday and several additions to the church. The meetings will continue through this week at least.

ALBANY CHAUTAUQUA,

April 24th to May 1st.

Central of Georgia Railway will sell reduced rate tickets to Albany, Ga., and return, April 23 to 30, limited to return May 2, to those desiring to attend the Chautauqua. For further information call on any agent of Central of Georgia Ry.

SMALL BOY SENT IN FALSE ALARM

Told Yarn and Got Key To See Firemen Make Run.

A small boy, who wanted to see the fire department make a run, secured a key to a fire alarm box last night at 10:30 o'clock by telling a story, and he had his wish.

The alarm was sent from box 84, at the corner of Crew and Richardson streets, and the firemen made a quick run, but found no fire. The key in the box belonged to Mrs. Mary Bellingrath, of No. 177 Crew street, and she told Chief Joyner that a small white boy had come to her house out of breath and stated that a house was on fire nearby and asked for the key. She questioned him and thought his story was true and gave him the key.

"Please give me the key, quick," he exclaimed, "for the house is burning down."

"Where is the house?" asked Mrs. Bellingrath.

"Right around the corner," he cried out, breathing hard as if he had had a long run.

He lost no time in sending in an alarm.

The firemen saw the boy at the box when they came in sight, but before they reached the place he scampered away. After he had sent in the alarm he remained at the box so as to get a good look at the firemen as they dashed down the street.

Mrs. Bellingrath did not know the boy and could give Call Officers Tibbs and Chandler no information that would lead to his arrest.

This same trick was played by a boy on Georgia avenue a few weeks ago. He was not found.

The penalty for a false alarm of fire is a fine of $300, half of which goes to the informant.

HEAVY BETTING FOR EXCELSIOR

Oarsman and Buttons Favorite for Handicap at Jamaica.

New York, April 24.—The racing scene shifts tomorrow from Aqueduct to Jamaica. The event of the day will be the Excelsior handicap, at 1 mile and a sixteenth, the value of which is $10,000.

Fifteen of the best horses in training are carded to go, with Major Daingerfield carrying the top weight of 120 pounds. Rain or shine, there will be a great crowd present to see the horses start in the handicap, for on paper it looks to be one of the most open events of the year. It promises to furnish a better race than it did last year, when the inaugural struggle was won by the late William C. Whitney's Blackstock, the public favorite.

Tomorrow a number of horses probably will go to the post, carrying a plenty of money. Oarsman and Buttons seemingly are the choice of the layers, although Rose Tint, which won the fastest mile of the year at Aqueduct on Saturday, will have plenty of supporters, as will also Rostand, Wotan and the lightly weighted Lord Badge.

Major Daingerfield, with his heavy impost, is hardly considered a factor so early in the season, as he is a late horse and Charles Elwood has been running in notoriously bad form this spring.

The horses, weights and probable riders are as follows:

Major Daingerfield, 120, J. Martin.
Charles Ellwood, 116, J. Neill.
Buttons, 110, Redfern.
Red Knight, 109, Odom.
Oarsman, 109, Fuller.
Rostand, 105, H. Phillips.
Dixie Line, 108, Cormack.
Rose Tint, 105, Burns.
Bardolph, 100, W. Hennessy.
Himself, 100, Creamer.
Wotan, 96, Treubel.
Lord Badge, 99, Hildebrand.
Florham Queen, 95, J. Hennessy.
Ostrich, 93, McCafferty.
Sam Craig, 90, ——.

MARIST COLLEGE WILL PLAY.

The Prep League Leaders Will Meet Donald Fraser at Exposition Park.

The Marist college team will play Donald Fraser this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at Exposition park, and all the friends of the two schools are asked to attend. A small admission fee will be charged.

Marist college still leads the preparatory league, though their lead was materially diminished by their defeat at the hands of the Georgia Military academy Saturday afternoon. Owing largely to the loss of Trotti, regular catcher on the team, the G. M. A. boys ran away from the leaders, winning 12 to 1.

Marist college is after revenge, and this afternoon will do its best to wipe out the memory of the defeat by winning from Donald Fraser. The Donald Fraser team won Saturday afternoon, and are determined to win again today.

The University school will play the Boys' High school this afternoon at Decatur, on the grounds of Donald Fraser, while G. M. A. is scheduled to meet Peacocks school.

DEATH OF J. E. CUMMINGS.

Occurred Yesterday Afternoon at His Residence, 52 Currier Street. Funeral This Afternoon.

J. E. Cummings died yesterday afternoon at his residence, 52 Currier street. He was connected with Wallace & Co. in the livery business.

Mr. Cummings was 59 years old. He is survived by a wife, a daughter, one brother and one sister, W. B. Cummings and Mrs. Fannie Hollingsworth. The funeral services will be conducted this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the residence by Rev. Theron Rice and Rev. Mr. Spalding. The interment will be at Westview.

MRS. C. N. TIDWITH, AGED 35, died Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at the residence, 562½ Decatur street. The body was taken to Shreveport yesterday afternoon.

Catarrh In All Its Offensive Forms Positively Cured

TOTAL ECLIPSE CATARRH CURE

PRICE $1.00

A wonderful solvent agent of great power that dissolves the septic matter. A perfect germicide. A soothing, healing antiseptic that will check, control and cure the most stubborn cases as if by magnetic attraction.

At all druggists or by mail.

Eclipse Medicine Co.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



Deserved Appreciation.

Your medicine gave me relief, and I have not words to express to you my heartfelt gratitude. I take great pleasure in recommending it to my friends. There is a lady suffering from the same disease that ought to know about your remedy, Mrs. ——. If convenient send her a trial package. Yours gratefully, Rev. J. L. Phelps, Biddleville, N. C.

This shows but one of many thousands whose life has been made worth living by the use of Total Eclipse Catarrh Cure. Free samples sent all sufferers. Eclipse Medicine Co., Atlanta, Ga.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

For Catarrh of the Head and Middle Ear, Deafness and Noises in Ears, Nasal Catarrh, Hay Fever, Influenza and LaGrippe.—Smoke from 3 to 5 pipes full of the Remedy each day, the last just before retiring at night. Draw the smoke into the mouth in sufficient volumes to fill the passages, and blow out through the nostrils. During each smoke hold the nose and force the smoke gently back into all the passages of the head, and repeat several times.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Throat and Lung Troubles.—Inhale the smoke in good volumes deep into the lungs, retain a few seconds and exhale slowly so that the smoke can deposit its residue on the affected parts. Repeat often after short intervals, there is no danger of inhaling too much. For a common cold, use as for catarrh of the head and get instant relief.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

If your case is so advanced that there is a discharge from the ears, notify us by first mail.

If there is a tendency to Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness or any disorder of the stomach or bowels, write us and state your case, and we will advise you by return mail.

Whatever you may have before you, do not miss your smoke at night and at no other time, if you can possibly avoid it.

ECLIPSE MEDICINE COMPANY, (INC.)
ATLANTA, GA.

TECH ANSWERS SEWANEE TEAM

Cannot Go to Sewanee on Percentage Basis.

The Tech has replied to the recent challenge for a football game from Sewanee.

In a letter to The Constitution, concerning the situation, Professor Frank Turner, graduate manager of the Tech, makes several things clear.

First, Tech will never go to Sewanee to play a game there on the guarantee basis on account of the fact that the population of that little city is too small.

Second, Tech will never play Sewanee on the date named by the Sewanee manager, November 5, on account of the fact that she has a game scheduled for that day, and one scheduled long ago.

Third, Tech is still willing and desirous of playing Sewanee and will guarantee the expenses of the Tigers to Atlanta, or will go to Sewanee on a guarantee of expenses.

Professor Turners letter is as follows

"Anent the communication in The Constitution of April 21, from the Sewanee football manager, I beg to submit that it is by no means the province of Mr. Heisman or the Tech athletic authorities, either to answer or to defend all the newspaper stories that may appear relative to Tech athletics.

It is, we presume, unnecessary to disclaim responsibility for any statement as to what Georgia may ever have guaranteed Sewanee, or for any intimation that Sewanee fears to meet Tech—nevertheless we take pleasure in doing so.

It is true, however, that Sewanee asked for a football game in Atlanta a guarantee far beyond our means to pay; equally true that we offered them $225, a sum sufficient to cover every reasonable item of expense.

This offer Sewanee saw fit to decline and there the matter ended as far as Tech was concerned. We never asked for nor expected an explanation of Sewanee's reasons for so doing.

While appreciating Sewanee's offer of 90 per cent of the gate receipts for a game at Sewanee, it is out of the question for us to accept a percentage proposition to go there, as the population of the place is so small—impossible anyway for November 5, as we are scheduled and contracted to meet Clemson in Atlanta on that date.

This is first, last and all we have to say upon the subject.

FRANK C. TURNER,
Graduate Manager.

In this clear statement of facts Tech gives to Sewanee a chance to play her a game if she chooses. If not, Tech is equally content to let matters rest as they are.

The reply from Professor Turner is occasioned by an article which appeared in The Constitution some time ago to the effect that Sewanee refused to come to Atlanta to play Tech except on the payment of an exorbitant guarantee, in the neighborhood of $460.

To show the unreasonableness of this demand, The Constitution gave the sum guaranteed by Georgia to Sewanee for a game in 1902. This sum was $225. For this sum Sewanee came to Atlanta and played the Georgia team.

Through the correspondent of The Constitution at Sewanee, the manager of the Tigers made a reply in which he stated that he was willing to give Tech 90 per cent of the gate receipts if the Tech would come to Sewanee and play the Tigers on the mountain top November 5.

He further stated that insofar as he knew, Georgia had never played Sewanee except on the percentage basis. He said: "There are no football contracts on record here wherein Sewanee ever played Georgia in Atlanta for any specific amount of guarantee.

In order to be absolutely certain of the correctness of the former statement made in The Constitution concerning the amount of guarantee paid by Georgia to Sewanee in 1902, letters were sent to the manager of the Georgia team of that year, George Heyward, now a prominent young attorney in Savannah, and to Professor Patterson, physical director at Athens, and replies have been received from both upholding the statements made in The Constitution. The amount guaranteed for the game was $225. It rained on the day of the game and in order to keep Sewanee over for another day, Georgia paid her expenses, nearly $100 more.

A NEGRO FOUND A LADY'S pocket book on North Broad street last Saturday and turned it over to the city detectives. The officers say the pocket book is a fine one, and the owner can get it by calling at the police barracks and proving property.

GREAT CRIMINAL INSECTS THAT SPREAD STARVATION

The ravages of slugs and wire worms in our own back gardens convince most of us that these insects at least may well be included among the criminal population. But there are very many others to whom the doings of even the much-abused green fly are as child's play compared with the ruin and devastation which they can and do spread around, says Answers.

In France the phylloxera, a tiny insect with luxurious tastes, cost the vineyard owners £132,000,000 a few years ago, that being the value of the royal feast they had enjoyed.

Perhaps, however, the worst and most dreaded criminal of them all is the locust. It is a matter for much congratulation that he leaves this country severely alone, for in his native wilds he is a terror. He gathers in swarms not of thousands but millions, and where the hordes go darkness black as night gathers over the land, for the light of day is shut out by them. When they have laid a district under contribution not a blade of vegetation remains upon it.

It is difficult to estimate the actual money value of the damage these truly criminal insects cause, statistics not being obtainable from the countries they infest; but the hopeless ruin and utter starvation and misery they leave in their track entitle them to a foremost place in the lists of criminal insects.

Comfort, however, may be obtained in the fact that the criminal locust himself is fried and roasted in some countries, and, no doubt, many a peasant who has suffered from a locust visit enjoys these meals with an enhanced gusto.

The extent, however, of the locust plague may be seen by the fact that in Cyprus peasants are paid 40 pounds for every ton of locust-eggs they destroy. In some years as many as sixty tons are destroyed, which means that some 680,000,000 of locusts have been cheated of their chance of existence. But still they come, and recently the locust swarms were as active as ever.

To come to a creature with which we are more familiar, it is estimated that the ordinary house moth destroys clothing, furniture, and other properties to the yearly value of thousands of pounds in the United Kingdom alone.

Another criminal insect, this time one who would sap the very life-blood of our existence if it were allowed to wield its sway unchecked for a year or two, is the cephidae, or stem sawfly. The female of this class of insect first bores her way into the stems of young wheat, and there deposits her eggs. The larva, finding itself in pleasant surroundings, very soon quickens into life and to gorge itself. Of course, that means that this stem of wheat is ruined. In sunny Japan, a few years back, the stem sawfly ruined crops to the value of £15,000,000.

But the damage done by insects of all denominations and kinds is much too great to be estimated. We can only be thankful that they leave us anything at all. What with the click beetle, or scarabaeidae, which, with its brother in wickedness, the cranefly, is gnawing at most of the roots, aphids and scale insects, which are enjoying themselves on the foliage, while the solid wood is being riddled by the tunnels of boring grubs, it is not wonderful that, considering this is but one of his troubles, the farmer is often a short-tempered individual.

Take them altogether, insects are of considerably more trouble to man than they are worth. But still, to show the bright side of the picture, it must be mentioned that some insects are distinctly useful to mankind.

Several soft-skinned beetles have been used medicinally to raise blisters; and the gall of the cynips tinctoria is, or was until recently, largely used in the manufacture of ink.

Another insect gives us the well known cochineal red dye, while, no doubt, life has been rendered much more bearable to the feminine population by the existence of the silk worm. The beehive also provides us with honey and wax, while it is certain that the silphidae and the maggots of flies do a very great service to man indeed by devouring decaying refuse which would otherwise breed serious disease.

FEAR PREVENTS MANY MEN FROM BECOMING HUSBANDS

There is a great deal of speculation, said a well-known king's counsel to London Answers, as to why men are so reluctant to marry; but one reason never seems to occur to the speculators, and that is—that many of the are afraid to. No, I am not joking; it is a sober and well-considered statement of fact, for which I can adduce as many proofs as you want, that many men would almost as soon think of patting a fierce bull on the head or facing the midnight burglar as taking a trip to the altar.

I remember as a boy an amusing specimen of this kind of man in Yorkshire. He was a farmer, and was as notorious for his amorous entanglements as for his ingenuity in getting out of them when marriage began to loom near. It was said he had been engaged a dozen times, and though he left all his fiancees in the lurch, he never found any difficulty in getting a successor. One day my father, who was the vicar of the parish, asked him, "Why don't you get married, John? It isn't for want of opportunities, you know; and it's quite time you thought of settling down."

"Well, sir," John answered, "it's this way. You see, I like coorting well enough, but I can nivver summon up pluck to go any farther. To tell you t' truth, I'se afeard of getting tied for life to one on 'em."

If you have heard many breach of promise suits you will have observed that this wholesome dread of matrimony is the cause of a good proportion of them, though all the defendants have not the courage to say so.

One client of mine had allowed matters to proceed right up to the eve of the wedding day, when he disappeared mysteriously and was not discovered for some months. The young lady promptly sued him for damages for breach, and at the hearing the reason for his strange conduct came out. He admitted that he was very fond of the girl, but sundry exhibitions of her temper and jealousy that he had witnessed had so scared him that he simply hadn't the courage to wed her. "I meant to marry her right enough," he said, "but when it came to the point my courage failed me, and I thought it safer to bolt."

In another case in which a widow sued a widower for playing her false, the defendant put in a singular plea. It seems that the widow's family strongly objected to the match; and as passive opposition was useless to prevent it, one of the sons, a stalwart young fellow, called on the middle-aged wooer and told him that if he persisted in his suit he (the son) would give him such a thrashing as would effectually cure him of any further sentiment. "So what could I do?" the defendant pathetically asked.

The more one sees behind the scenes the more one realizes that there is often a great deal to be said for the man who loves and runs away. One of my clients a few years ago found himself in a very awkward quandary. He had engaged himself to three girls at different times, and, having cancelled his engagements with two, was on the point of marrying number three. No sooner was his intention known that the two jilted ladies threatened him with legal proceedings if he persisted in his proposed marriage, and the favored lady in turn threatened a similar fate if he didn't.

He was in a dilemma, for whatever he did would end unpleasantly. However, like a prudent man, he decided to run the smaller risk. He pacified his two former fiancees by canceling his engagement, and prepared to face the music of the third lady.

The mother in law is often a fatal disturber of love's young dream. One breach of promise defendant declared that he would willingly have married the plaintiff "only he couldn't stand her mother at any price," and the prospect of having his married happiness disturbed by her interference so scared him that he decided it was more prudent to break off the engagement; while another frail lover actually stated in court that he was afraid to marry the plaintiff lest she would "grow up like her mother," whose "tongue and temper" had shown him some of the less desirable possibilities of married life.

One gentleman whom I defended last year seems to have had a constitutional dread of matrimony. He had been engaged to the plaintiff no less than nine years; four times the wedding day had been fixed, and as many times it was adjourned by his wish. Finally he cried off altogether; and in court he declared that, though he loved the girl, he felt he could never screw up the courage to marry her. When he was asked the reason for his diffidence, he said that he had seen so much of the unhappy side of married life, and the difference between wooing and wedding, that he didn't feel equal to running the risk.

There are but a few from scores of similar cases which have come within my own knowledge. One man feared to face matrimony on account of his fiancee's extravagance; another quaintly confessed a horror of his wife's cooking and domestic gifts generally; a third defendant was afraid to wed because a distant relative of his lady love had died in an asylum, and so on. But whatever the cause, you may take my word for it that the men who are downright afraid to take wives are "legion."

WHOLESALE CORRUPTION IN THE AUSTRIAN ARMY

Special Correspondence.

London, April 14.—Contained in the last newspapers to hand from Vienna are lengthy extracts from a new work written by an Austrian officer on the lines of "In a Little Garrison Town," which might have attracted almost as much attention as Bilse's book had not the German lieutenant been first in the field. The later work, which professes to expose the existence of wholesale corruption in the army of the dual monarchy, is called "In K. und K. Diensten," and has the subtitle, "Pictures of Military Morals from Austrian Garrisons."

Its author, however, has avoided a punishment similar to that suffered by Bilse—and incidentally foregone the pecuniary rewards of such martyrdom—for, before publishing his volume, he threw up his commission.

He writes anonymously, but is said to be a prominent figure in the Austrian sporting world. At any rate, his criticisms on what he alleges is the present state of the Austrian army are drastic, and it is thought in Vienna that the book can not be ignored by the powers that be. The scene of "In K. und K. Densten," is laid in the garrison towns of P. (Prague), K. (Kracow) and Prz. (Prezemyol), the latter of which is described as the most corrupt of all. The writer says that the regiment in which he served was commanded by a Colonel Srechwitzer, nicknamed "Stupid Dowid," who, he declares, mounted his horse no more than ten times in a year. This officer's lectures are described by the author as "helpless stammerings," and he declares that his rank of general was obtained entirely by truckling and lick-spittling.

The lieutenant colonel of the regiment is said to be the possessor of several orders, but absolutely incompetent. For years, says the author, he used his position to embezzle moneys intrusted to him, being abetted in this easy means of earning a living by his adjutant, Lieutenant Malicek, who, however, himself head over heels in debt, finally began robbing his superior officer. At last, the lieutenant colonel revenged himself by reporting the adjutant, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and degradation. The lectures delivered by the major of the regiment were, says the writer, such monuments of incapacity that he finally had to ask the captain not to correct him before the younger officers. Enraged at this humiliation, however, he vented his spite by ordering horseback exercises to be held in the open air, instead of in the riding school, the thermometer at the time registering below zero, and by ordering the regimental doctor to reject all cases of sickness in connection with the riding school "until not a man of them was left."

The book is filled, also, with accusations of cruelty on the part of the officers toward the men under them. Concerning the work, The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung says: "In how far these occurrences, admitting their accuracy, can be regarded as typical of the whole army we would not like to decide. If the corps of officers were to have but a 10 per cent solution of this putrid pus in its 'venerable' body, we should have to describe it as completely diseased and morally poisoned. Will Herr V. Pitreich (war minister) be able to refute the suspicion of disease?"

SUICIDE OF W. B. HENDERSON.

Memphis City Attorney Ends His Life by Pistol Shot.

Memphis, Tenn., April 24.—In a fit of despondency, W. B. Henderson, city attorney, and a son of vice-Mayor B. R. Henderson, committed suicide today by shooting himself through the head.

The deed was committed at the home of a friend at Germantown, a village 15 miles from this city. Mr. Henderson was elected city attorney at the last municipal election, but his office was contested and a hearing of the case was soon to have been had.

He was a brilliant lawyer, and a law partner of Congressman M. R. Patterson, of this city.

Pith and Point.

A wound in the purse is not mortal.

Don't growl—that's the brute's business.

Those we think are weaket are often stronger than us all.

Every man has at times in his mind the ideal of what he should be, but is not.

Don't misjudge the man with a quick temper—they are the best hearts in Christendom.

Rather prefer to provoke a smile than to provoke a man. There is no harm done by provoking a smile.

Don't try to escape the battle of life. Life is not life without conflict, and death is not death without victory. And the battle ground is the man, and the victory is the soul.

FABULOUS FEES PAID DOCTORS

Many Physicians Reaped Fortunes from a Single Case.

It is fortunate for the fashionable physician of our day, whose income may safely be assessed in five figures, that he did not live under the third instead of the seventh Edward, when the king's principal surgeon was consiered well rewarded with a shilling a day and an additional eight marks a year, and when Edward III.'s chief apothecary was passing rich on sixpence a day, says Tit-Bits.

Even as late as Henry VIII.'s time none but the wealthiest nobles ever tendered a medical fee in gold, and one cannot help wondering what the court physician of the sixteenth century would have said if he had been told that his successor two hundred years later would be rewarded for a few weeks' successful doctoring of the king by a pension of £1,500 a year for twenty years and a life annuity of £650 to his son.

This was the substantial fee awarded to Dr. Willis for giving George III. a new lease of life, and even a century earlier, when Charles II. was seized with an apoplectic fit, and Dr. King, who chanced to be in the royal bed chamber at the time, promptly produced his lancet and let some of the royal blood flow away, the physician was rewarded for his "dexterity and presence of mind" by a promise of a £1,000 fee, which, alas! history says was never paid.

When Joshua Ward, the most notorious quack of his day, was once called in to prescribe for the king, and succeeded in curing the royal malady, he was rewarded by a vote of the house of commons and permission (which was the only fee he asked) to drive at will in St. James' park.

Louis XIV. was notoriously lavish in the sums he paid his doctor, and on one occasion when a successful operation had saved his life, he gave physician and surgeon alike a fee of 75,000 crowns, and when a famous Scottish physician cured the infant son of James I. of a malady he received the enormous reward, for those days, of £6,000.

When the Emperor Joseph of Austria, was dying, Dr. Quarin, one of the greatest physicians of his day in Europe, was summoned to the royal bedside, only, however, to announce to his patient that he was beyond human aid and would be dead within forty-eight hours. For this frank if unwelcome verdict the emperor created Quarin a baron and ordered that a life pension of £2,000 should be added to support the dignity.

The famous Sir Ashley Cooper received many a princely fee, one of 1,000 guineas, it will be remembered, was flung at him in a nightcap by an eccentric patient; so it is little wonder that one year his income reached £21,000. It is interesting to see from what small beginnings Sir Astley reached this regal revenue, for his first year yielded only five guineas, his second year £26, his third year £64, and it was only after six years of practice that his income reached a modest £200.

But even Sir Astley Cooper would have gasped at some of the fees of latter-day physicians. Sir Morell Mackenzie actually declined an offer of 6,000 guineas for a professional trip to America, which would not have taken three weeks of his time, and it is said that Dr. Critchett, the eminent oculist, similarly refused to go to India for a fee of 5,000 guineas.

A little known army doctor is credited with having received a £10,000 honorarium for attending the nawab of Rampur during a rheumatic attack, and Dr. Keyes, a great American physician, hesitated some time before accepting an invitation from one of the Vanderbilts to accompany him on a yachting trip to Europe, with £12,000 at the end of it.

Theory and Practice.

In theory it is easy
To jump right out of bed
And shave and dress yourself, oh, yes,
So somewhere I have read;
To get out in the morning air
And take a walk around the square.

In practice it is different.
In bed I'd rather lie
And stretch my toes and have a doze
And let the moments fly.
No odds what sages may advise,
I'll get up when I have to rise.

COLLIER PROPERTY

At auction THIS MORNING at 10:30. Every lot on its merit. Don't miss it. Ladies invited. Titles perfect. Terms easy.

One dollar round trip rate to Athens by the Seaboard Air Line every Sunday.

See Thursday's Constitution for Atlanta's Leading Merchants' Midweek Bargains

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—Telegraphy and shorthand taught quickly, positions secured, expert management. Address Dickinson's Telegraph and Shorthand School, Tenville, Ga.

WANTED—Six first-class molders. Apply to the United States Cast Iron and Pipe and Foundry Company, Anniston, Ala.

WANTED—1 assistant shipping clerk; 3 first-class cabinet makers; 1 wood turner for sash and door factory. Apply Enochs Lumber and Mfg. Co., Jackson, Miss.

ANY intelligent person may earn $50 to $100 monthly corresponding for newspapers. No canvassing. Send for particulars. Northern Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Teachers (white) for 30 positions of superintendents and principals in Georgia and Alabama. Interstate Teachers' Bureau, 74 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

ST. LOUIS world's fair, men work palmistry studio, $20 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Instructive palmistry book free. Frederick, 213 West 125th, N. Y.

Wanted—Young man or young lady to learn pharmacy this summer. Dr. H. Crenshaw, Room 14 Grant bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

MAN to meet retail trade for manufacturing house; salary $20 and expenses weekly; previous experience unnecessary. Standard, Caxton, Chicago.

ARE YOU SATISFIED with your present position and salary? If not, write us for plan and booklet. We have openings for managers, secretaries, advertising men, salesmen, bookkeepers, etc., paying from $1,000 to $10,000 a year. Technical, clerical and executive men of all kinds. High grade exclusively. HAPGOODS (Inc.), Pennsylvania bldg., 1501 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Offices in New York, Chicago and 12 other cities.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Special offer for April includes scholarship, board and tools. Best opportunity ever given. Short time completes. Catalogue free. Moler Barber College, New Orleans, La.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Few weeks required. Steady practice and careful instructions given. Wages Saturdays. Splendid demand for graduates. Last week of special April offer. Write at once. Moler Barber College, New Orleans, La.

WANTED—Carriage trimmers; must be well up on cushions and backs. Address Chickamauga Buggy Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MALE.

WANTED—Position in or near Atlanta by young married man; five years' experience in stenographic and office work and also fair knowledge of bookkeeping. Excellent references. Address "Willing," Box 7, Columbus, Ga.

SALESMEN, salesladies, collectors, bookkeepers and stenographers and competent technical help promptly furnished by National Employment Association, 1114 Century building. 'Phone 3122.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

ST. LOUIS world's fair, women work palmistry studio, $20 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Instructive palmistry book free. Frederick, 213 West 125th, N. Y.

EARN while you learn—Shorthand taught by mail by reporter of fifteen years' experience; typewriter furnished. W. C. Massey, 1001 Prudential bldg. Atlanta.

WANTED—Teachers (white) for 60 positions in Georgia and Alabama, grade, music, art, elocution, matron, commercial. Interstate Teachers' Bureau, 74 N. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Canvassers for THE SUNNY SOUTH in every Georgia town and also in the towns of all other southern states. A splendid opportunity for women wanting a little supplementary "pin money" income. The cost of The Sunny South is only 50 cents per year and its circulation is now nearly 100,000. Extraordinary commission inducements and the easiest and cheapest fireside paper for which to get subscribers. Write for particulars to The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Two smart girls and one man to do pressing. Apply Stoddard Dye Works, 85 North Pryor street.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

WE NEED twenty first-class map salesmen to handle a magnificent line of new Government Survey Maps. Splendid proposition to right parties. State experience. Hudgins Co., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS—Of good appearance to handle new line. Positively no canvassing. We have a new plan of selling which is a great success. Tripoli Co., Seneca, Mo.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

IN EXCHANGE for the Oliver Standard Visible Typewriter we have taken thirty second-hand typewriters of standard make; all have been repaired; prices low; easy terms. Fielder & Allen Co., Peachtree.

NO. 6 and No. 2 Remingtons, Smiths, Underwoods, Blicks, Yosts, Densmores knocked out by the No. 6 Williams. Sacrificed prices. Hardin Co.

WM. WILSON—FRESCO ARTIST.

Decorations from most elaborate fresco to plain tinting. Colored designs submitted on churches, court houses, theaters, residences, banks, etc. Out of town work a specialty. Surety Co's. bond on all work. Bell 'phone 4364. 201-2-3 Gould Bldg. Atlanta.

WALL PAPER AND PAINTS.

PAINTS AND WALL PAPER—And "prices always the lowest" for artistic paper hanging and high-class painting. Burnett & Gordon. 54 N. Broad.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

FOR $1 12 Heflin, 12 Klondike, 12 Excelsior and 12 Rough Rider, post paid. C. J. Roden, 180 Marietta st., Atlanta.

SHOE REPAIRING.

BEST oak tanned leather used for heels and half soles, sewed $1. 19½ S. Broad and 110½ Whitehall. G. W. Beavers.

TIN AND METAL WORK

TIN and sheet metal work roofing and repairing. Prompt attention. Call C. A. Gouge, 83 N. Pryor st. Bell 1451.

FOR RENT—STORES.

FOR RENT—222 Marietta st.; large store room, with shelves and counters. Mrs. M. A. Nally, 253 Luckie st.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

IF YOUR house or signs need painting it will pay you to see Brown, McKinley Co. They do it right. 27½ E. Alabama street. Bell 'phone 4236.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

J. W. OTTO & CO., 2½ Auburn avenue, corner Peachtree; 'phone 3903. Interior decorators and painters, reliefs, fine wall papers and hangings in all fabrics. Designs furnished.

WANTED—Canvassers for THE SUNNY SOUTH in every Georgia town and also in the towns of all other southern states. A splendid opportunity for women wanting a little supplementary "pin money" income. The cost of The Sunny South is only 50 cents per year and its circulation is now nearly 100,000. Extraordinary commission inducements and the easiest and cheapest fireside paper for which to get subscribers. Write for particulars to The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga.

YOU can find no better medium of profitable investment than is offered by the guaranteed 8 per cent installment bonds of the Southern Guarantee Loan Company, Kiser building, Atlanta, Ga. We refer to The Constitution and all Atlanta banks. Inquire for particulars.

PLACE your orders for plumbing with Joe Oglesby, 35 S. Forsyth st. 'Phones, Bell 4225, Stand. 188. Superior work done promptly.

HANDSOME half-tones made on short notice by the Southern Engraving Co., Atlanta, 2nd floor Constitution bldg.

A POSTAL CARD sent to W. D. Beatie, 209-10 Equitable bldg., Atlanta, Ga., will bring a copy of The Atlanta Real Estate News, containing the most liberal real estate offer ever made. Mail it today.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WE BUY NOTES and make loans without delay on approved collateral or satisfactory indorsement. Oscar & Chas. A. Davis, 15 Edgewood ave. Bell 'phone 603.

MONEY supplied salaried people without security. Largest business, forty-eight principal cities. Tolman, 524 Austell building.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS to lend; any amount, 4 1-2, 5 and 6 per cent. Write or call S. W. Carson, 6 1-2 S. Broad. tf

QUICK LOANS at low rates on property anywhere convenient to Atlanta. W. P. Patillo, second floor Gould building.

SPECIAL home money to loan at 5 per cent in sums to suit without delay. R. M. Gann, 328 Empire.

R. C. DESAUSSURE,
ROOM 813 CENTURY BUILDING.
REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ATLANTA Banking and Savings Co., 216 Century building, buys purchase money notes. Loans on real estate.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 827 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

CHEAP local and eastern money for quick loans. Edwin P. Ansley, 6-8-10 E. Alabama street.

I HAVE $2,000, $2,500 and $4,000 of local money to loan on city real estate. G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad St.

NOTES and mortgages negotiated on property in or near city. Call for terms. S. B. Turman, 16 S. Broad St.

REAL ESTATE LOANS made promptly at low rate of interest. Charles Herman 202-3 Temple Court.

WANTED—MONEY.

WANTED—To borrow money on city property three to five years time, at reasonable interest. Call or address 728 Empire.

MEDICAL.

DR. EDMONDSON'S Tansy, Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills, a safe and reliable treatment for painful and suppressed menstruation, irregularities and obstructions. Trial box by mail 50c. Frank Edmondson & Bro., Mfg. Chemists, 14 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

REV. DR. PARKER'S vitilizing tablets for nervous, weak men and women. Indigestion, etc. 305 Peters St., Atlanta.

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.

WE FILL prescriptions with fresh drugs at the right price; sent for and delivered promptly. Both 'phones. DeLamater-Lawrence Drug Co., Equitable bldg.

OPEN all night; 'phone 140. Try our ice cream sandwiches, 3 for 5c. Hammack's Pharmacy, 2 Peachtree, on the viaduct.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

LOT 50x200, 3-room house, 8-stall barn, large shed, 2 top wagons, 2 phaetons, single and double, a real snap at $1,200, on Glenn street, between Washington and Pulliam. $450 beautiful 1-2-acre lot West End, convenient to 3 car lines, $50 cash, $10 mo. W. A. Humphries & Co., 417 Empire. Bell 1404.

PLUMBING.

BELLINGRATH PLUMBING CO., 40 South Pryor. Bell 'phone 1192. All new work guaranteed for one year.

FOR PLUMBING 'phone 3597. A. B. Kenyon, 88 1-2 N. Broad. Estimates given. Work guaranteed.

SMITH PLUMBING CO., 106 S. Forsyth; Stand. 'phone 1618; Bell 1853. Patronage solicited. Prompt attention.

FLY SCREENS.

Fly Screens to order.
Fly Screens repaired.
Fly Screens. Price & Thomas.
Fly Screens. 62 N. Prior St. 'Phone 933.

FLY SCREENS.

FLY SCREENS made to order; only exclusive fly screen factory in Atlanta. Get our estimate before placing your order. Southern Screen Company, 35 West Alabama st.

FURNITURE.

HIGHEST cash prices paid for second-hand furniture. Bargains in furniture at 102 S. Forsyth st. Bell 'phone 3559. C. C. Mason.

MILBURN WAGONS.

CAR LOAD just in, all kinds fine carriage repairing. N. C. Spence Carriage Works, 432, 434, 436 Marietta st.

KILN-DRIED WOOD.

'PHONE 4199 for kiln-dried blocks for stove wood and kindling purposes. B. & B. Blocks, wood and coal, 884 Marietta street.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

FOR the cure of Liquor, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, Tobacco and Cigarette habits. Indorsed and adopted by U. S. Government. For information address 591 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Chas. A. Green, jeweler, has moved from No. 2 to No. 21 South Broad st. (In Bennett's printing office). Now ready to do your fine watch and jewelry repairing work done promptly and guaranteed.

YOU WANT HELP. OTHERS WANT EMPLOYMENT. LET THESE FACTS BE KNOWN IN THE WANT COLUMNS OF THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION AND YOU WILL GET WHAT YOU DESIRE.

PERSONAL.

DR. WITHERS' Magic Liniment cured Mrs. Chamberlain, 149 Simpson, of rheumatism. Samples free. Moneta Medicine Co., Austell building.

WANTED—1,000 suits to clean and press. Equitable Dye House, 131 Whitehall street. Bell phone 1328; Standard 383.

SEND addressed envelope to Legerdemain School, Lima, Ohio, for pamphlet. We guarantee to fit you in Sleight of Hand for the stage or parlor.

"HELLO! BILL, WHAT IS KIOLA? It IS THE BEST DRINK ON EARTH."

GRANULATED and inflamed eyelids permanently cured by our Antiseptic Eye Cream. Southern Toilet Co., Atlanta, Ga.

WHO said we'd never get the canal?
He's a chump, a goose as well.
We've done got it now, and gone,
Uncle Sam can be relied upon.
What he undertakes to do
He will always carry through.
So will Stanton's Co.'s Rummagee.
Don't you believe it? Come and see.
Stanton Co.'s Rummagee, Whitehall, 123.

WE are headquarters in Atlanta for making all kinds of newspaper cuts, such as zinc etchings and half-tones. All work guaranteed to be as represented. Address Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., 2d floor Constitution bldg.

BEUCHLER sells genuine milk at 69 Ivy st. Both 'phones 2105.

"Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater,
Had a wife and couldn't keep her"
From going down to the Rummagee,
She was onto their bargains, don't you see?
Stanton Co.'s Rummagee, Whitehall st., 123.

WANTED—Canvassers for THE SUNNY SOUTH in every Georgia town and also in the towns of all other southern states. A splendid opportunity for women wanting a little supplementary "pin money" income. The cost of The Sunny South is only 50 cents per year and its circulation is now nearly 100,000. Extraordinary commission inducements and the easiest and cheapest fireside paper for which to get subscribers. Write for particulars to The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga.

BEFORE placing your order for rough or dressed lumber it will pay you to get our prices and you will be convinced we can save you money on all kinds of building material and give prompt delivery. 'Phones 2354. Alexander & Allen Co., planing mill and yard 755 S. Pryor st., corner Southern Ry.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES—We can furnish classified lists of farmers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, county officials, ministers, newly-married couples, babies, new business houses, names of people building houses, electric light plants, water works, bridges or barns. Press clippings of every conceivable nature from all the weekly and daily newspapers. Send for prices. Harrison's Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

LADIES' COLUMN.

$2 PER MONTH rent only for the light-running, noiseless No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson. Bell 'phone 480. Office 71 Whitehall.

THE No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson is rapid, light running and noiseless; one-third faster than any other. Office 71 Whitehall. Bell 'phone 480.

PALMISTRY.

MADAME ZELLA, gipsy palmist, has removed her encampment of palmistry from Forsyth street to Trinity and Central avenue. Don't fail to visit and consult her.

SWANHILD, world-famed, scientific Palmist; exponent of the occult forces of nature; mystified are they who call on this gifted woman; no matter what trouble you have, come; she will guide you; everything private and confidential. Hours, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. 26 E. Ellis street.

MME. SINCLAIR, scientific palmist; expert reader. Advises you of love, family and business affairs. Consult her. Private and confidential. 33 Fairlie.

JOB PRINTING.

FOR THE BEST IN PRINTING SEE J. P. CARR PRINTING COMPANY, 43 SOUTH BROAD STREET. WE GET YOUR WORK OUT PROMPTLY. BOTH 'PHONES. WEDDING INVITATIONS OUR SPECIALTY.

SEND orders for commercial printing to F. P. Gaffney, 23½ West Alabama street, successor Carlton Printing Company. 'Phone 3642.

We are specialists in the job printing business, and do that high-class of work at the least possible cost, that few, if any other, printers do in the southern states. Call and see us or write for samples. W. R. Bean & Co., 12½ N. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

BUGGIES AND HARNESS.

WE are offering the best values in top buggies, runabouts, phaetons, surries and harness. Dabney Implement Co., 98 and 100 S. Forsyth st.

SEWING MACHINES.

NEW and old machines for sale and rent, repairs, needles, supplies for all machines. Domestic Sewing Machine Agency, 89 N. Pryor st. 'Phone 2090.

TAILORING.

WE are making $27.50 and $30 suits to order, the same as you would pay $40 and $50. Gross Tailoring Co., 140 Peachtree st.

"Boley, the Peachtree Jeweler,"

"BOLEY, the Peachtree Jeweler," are the magic words that stand for everything that is first-class in repairing watches, clocks and jewelry. Watches that will keep time for sale. 99 Peachtree.

AUTOMOBILES.

NEW MODEL OLDSMOBILE runabout just in. Tonneau next week. Demonstrations given interested parties. Orders booked now insure prompt delivery. Bargains in several second hand machines. Oldsmobile Co., 33 N. Pryor.

FISH AND POULTRY.

FRESH FISH of all varieties received daily, also oysters, shrimps, dressed poultry, etc. Born Fish Co., 112 Whitehall street. Phones 280. We give stamps.

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE money by buying your furniture and stoves from C. H. Mason; cash or credit. 6 and 8 W. Mitchell.

CHOICE meats always. Powell & Karr, 229 Marietta street. 'Phones B. 4258; S. 2134.

FOR SALE—Gas stoves, in perfect condition; guaranteed to do good work. Come and see. M. H. Abbott, 150 Marietta st.

FENCE POSTS, blocks, saw dust, wood, lumber at saw mill. 999 Peachtree st. 'Phone 2304, north.

SCIENCE of railways, 16 vols. $45 set for $10. Delbridge and Rice, 95 Peachtree st.

FOR SALE—Two yoke extra fine work oxen; also manure in car lots. Askew & Mixon Stock Yards, 75 W. Fair.

ANTIQUE MAHOGANY CHIFFONIER, or high boy cheap. Robson, 18 East Hunter.

NEW crop honey in 1 pound sections—just received. Wilkerson & Bro., 77 Peachtree street.

THE CHEAPEST place in Georgia to buy furniture, rugs, etc., is at Robison's, 18 E. Hunter.

PARTIES wishing cuts for catalogue and high class printing can find them in our establishment. We make the finest half-tones and zinc etchings. For prices and further information address Southern Engraving Co., Atlanta, Ga., second floor, Constitution building.

FRESH shipment Florida oranges. Wilkerson & Bro., 77 and 138 Peachtree street.

FOR ICE CREAM, call Beuchler's, 2105.

'PHONE 1920—56 N. Broad street—If you want furniture, musical instruments or household goods packed and shipped, or refinished or repaired, P. H. Snook.

REDUCED prices on all carriages to make room for spring stock. The Finley Carriage Co.

WE are custom harness makers
And trade overtakers
E. D. CRANE & CO.
43 and 45 S. Forsyth St.

WE ARE especially prepared to make newspaper cuts. In order that a half-tone may show up well in the newspaper it must be made especially for printing of that character. Our newspaper half-tones receive the highest praise by publishers generally. For prices and further information address the Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., second floor, Constitution building.

FOR SALE—Woodworking machines and iron machine tools, news and second-hand. Richards Machine Co., 64 S. Forsyth.

FINE ROE SHAD at Wilkerson & Bro., 138 Peachtree street. Phones 87.

COTTON seed hulls, bulk or sacked; flour, corn, oats and hay, car lots, constantly on hand. Sou. Flour and Grain Co., 612 Peters bldg., Tel. 393.

CORLISS ENGINE FOR SALE—A 300-H. P. Cross compound condensing engine, now running in a cotton mill, to be replaced by a larger engine. A low price will be named. Delivery about June 1. For particulars and price address O. A. Robbins, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—HORSES, ETC.

NOW is the time to decide
How you would like to ride.
E. D. CRANE & CO.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, ETC.

REDUCED prices on all carriages to make room for spring stock. The Finley Carriage Co.

OUR square dealing
Creates a good feeling.
E. D. CRANE & CO.

WAGONS.

IT WILL pay you to buy the "Mitchell" or "Florence" Wagon. Dabney Implement Co., 98 and 100 S. Forsyth.

WALL PAPER.

WE are showing the latest designs in imported and domestic wall papers. The White Wall Paper Co., Y. M. C. A. bldg.

HATS CLEANED.

OLD HATS made new, 35c up. Latest syles. Out-of-town orders solicited. Acme Hatters, 29½ Marietta st.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES & REPAIRS

LARGEST wholesale and retail bicycle supply house in the south. Alexander-Elyea Company.

STORAGE.

MORRIS Storage and Transfer Co. pack, store and move h. h. goods, pianos. 5 S. Broad st. 'Phone 164, Bell.

EDUCATIONAL.

BOYS prepared for "Tech" college, West Point and Annapolis, by Prof. J. A. Richardson. School 26 Houston st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

WE MAKE bank fixtures; see our stock designs; complete outfits furnished promptly. Time lock safes; write or wire. Fielder & Allen Co., the office outfitters, Peachtree.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

$110 FOR OUR "Special" hand-made top buggy. The best value ever offered in a vehicle. John M. Smith, 120 Auburn avenue.

Run about is just the thing
All the time—in the spring.
E. D. CRANE & CO.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WRITE to us for everything you need in books, stationery, office supplies and games and you will receive prompt attention and best prices. Buehl Book Co., 69 Whitehall.

B. F. STOCKTON, PLUMBING, STEAM AND GAS FITTING, 24 S. PRYOR ST., PHONES 161

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTHERN ENGRAVING CO., second floor, Constitution building, Atlanta, conducts the best equipped engraving plant in the south.

WANTED—All your watch repairing. Work done promptly. Joe Clay, jeweler, Cor. Peachtree and Forsyth.

OUR new style surrey
Sells in a hurry.
E. D. CRANE & CO.

REMEMBER DECORATED CROWNS ON APHRO BOTTLES ARE WORTH PENNY A PIECE.

WANTED—Canvassers for THE SUNNY SOUTH in every Georgia town and also in the towns of all other southern states. A splendid opportunity for women wanting a little supplementary "pin money" income. The cost of The Sunny South is only 50 cents per year and its circulation is now nearly 100,000. Extraordinary commission inducements and the easiest and cheapest fireside paper for which to get subscribers. Write for particulars to The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR THE BEST OF EVERYTHING GO TO PRUDENTIAL RESTAURANT. B. VIGNAUX, MANAGER.

M. GREER, THE UPSTAIRS JEWELER, PEARLS AND PEARL WORK A SPECIALTY, 414 CENTURY BLDG.

OUR engraving plant is complete. We are specially fitted for making half-tones of the finest quality. The product of our factory is as fine as can be turned out in the east or west. For prices and particulars address Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., second floor, Constitution building.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—About 2,500 yards dirt on a lot on Park ave., near Grant Park. Any parties having this amount in that neighborhood communicate with No. 219 Century bldg., city.

WANTED—BOARDERS.

50 HOUSTON ST., first-class board and rooms, with or without private bath; table boarders accommodated; rates reasonable.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

GET our weekly rent bulletin giving descriptions of everything to rent. We move tenants free; see notice. John J. Woodside, renting agent, 50 North Broad street.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores and rooms in any part of the city and we will take you to see them on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 39 North Forsyth street.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS

FOR RENT—One furnished front room at 210 Spring street.

NICELY furnished front room to rent; price reasonable. Apply 130 Ivy st.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—3 seven-room brick flats, corner Central ave. and Pulliam, just completed, $30. G. T. Dodd, 119 Washington st.

Iron Brokers and Machinery Dealers.

WE carry in stock a large assortment of new and second-hand hoisting engines, iron and wood working tools. R. S. Armstrong & Bro.

SAFES AND VAULTS.

FOR SALE—Five second-hand safes, good as new, several sizes. Fielder & Allen Co., Peachtree. Agents York safes and locks. Second-hand safes bought, sold and exchanged.

PAINTING AND DECORATING.

EASY TERMS—Painting, exterior and interior. Walls tinted, floors stained, monthly payments. H. C. Wilson, 320 Austell bldg. Bell 'phone 1433 main.

HATS CLEANED.

BUSSEY cleans and reshapes Panamas and old hats, 26 years in the business in Atlanta. 28½ Whitehall street.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned as guardian of her minor children, Sarah, William and Charles Rawson, that at the expiration of four weeks she will apply to the judge of the superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, for an order to sell a certain lot, situated on Cooper street, in the city of Atlanta, beginning one hundred feet from Glenn street and running north along Cooper street fifty feet, thence at right angles east one hundred and fifty feet, thence south fifty feet, thence west at right angles one hundred and fifty feet to Cooper street, the beginning point. Said lot is the property of Sarah Rawson, and is vacant and is expensive to keep.

Petitioner desires to sell said lot to herself as guardian of William and Charles Rawson, who own the property adjoining the same. Petitioner desires to sell said lot at private sale for the sum of $800, which is its full value, and reinvest the proceeds of said sale in a lot situated on the east side of Central avenue, in the city of Atlanta, fronting forty-five feet on Central avenue, beginning forty-two feet from the corner of Alice street and Central avenue and running back same width ninety-six feet, more or less, at the price of $950.

The reason for asking for the sale of said lot and the reinvestment in the lot herein described is that the lot on Central avenue is better located for improvement. That she desires to improve said lot on Central avenue for the benefit of her said ward.

Petitioner desires to improve said lots on Cooper street, and that is the reason she desires to purchase the lot herein described on Cooper street for her said wards, William and Charles.

This April 11, 1904.

LUCIA B. RAWSON,
Guardian of Sarah, William and Charles Rawson.

IN THE MATTER of W. O. Steele, bankrupt.—An order for the sale of the accounts due the above estate, the same being of the face value of $2,294.26, having been taken, notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at 512 Prudential building as late as 10 o'clock on April 30, at which time said bids will be opened. These accounts may be inspected at 703 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.

J. D. KILPATRICK, Trustee.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

SOUTHERN DYE AND CLEANING WORKS, main office 38 North Forsyth street. Skillful, prompt and reliable.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

J. W. GOLDSMITH & SON.,
315 Century bldg. 'Phone 3211.

HAVE FOR SALE a variety of the most desirable real estate, improved and vacant residences, stores, manufacturing and building sites in Atlanta and suburbs at reasonable prices.

BARGAIN as home or investment 6-room house, rents $16; price $1,600; new 6-room house, rents $20, price $2,000. new 5-room house, rents $20, price $2,100. 228 Prudential bldg.

$1,250—Beautiful vacant lot 50x127, on West Pine street, 200 feet west from Spring street; all improvements. 51 North Pryor street. Thos J. Wesley, cashier.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

WE will buy your equity in any good property you have or exchange other property for it. Woods, 728 Empire.

REAL ESTATE PURCHASING AGENCY loans money and buys realty. Atlanta phones 2017 and 2236. Office 6 Trinity ave.

WE want a bargain in a good piece of revenue property. Can effect quick cash sale of the right property. Chas. P. Glover & Co., 716 Prudential bldg.

OWN YOUR HOME.

Real Estate, Building and Loans.

OAK STREET—Large shady lot, 10-room house; all conveniences.

11 PARK AVE.—New 5-room house, new; something nice.

OGLETHORPE AVE.—Cheapest lot on street; fine neighborhood; well located.

FOURTEENTH ST.—These lots will enhance in value with the new streets to be opened to the Collier property.

SOUTHERN TRADING CO.,
327 Austell. Bell 'phone 2038.

A. J. WEST & CO.

Sure Opportunity—North Atlanta. 10 Acres.

Between Ponce de Leon avenue and 8th street, beautifully shaded, three blocks east of Peachtree, large street frontage, at a price you can soon double your money.

CHERT ROAD—A magnificent shady tract fronting 284 feet on the chert road adjoining, and south of Dr. Knott's residence. The wood on this property would sell for several hundred dollars. We are going to sell this land during the coming week, and some one will get a bargain.

LIST with us what you have for sale, and we will push it. If interested in any way in real estate see us.

A. J. WEST,
2d floor Century bldg.

FOR SALE BY

C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO.

5 South Broad. Bell 'Phone 2438.

$2,400 will buy a new 6-room house, to be completed May 10, No. 459 Cherokee ave., fronting Grant park; $500 cash, balance 5 years.

$2,750 will buy 7-room cottage, South Boulevard, one block of Grant park, finished street, plans in office. Buyer can select color of paint, gas fixtures, plastering, etc., by buying now; $500 cash, balance easy.

$5,500—Handsome new Washington street home; large lot. When you see the plans of this house you will want it. If you have the cash, you can buy it.

$1,100 will buy a nice little renting property on Lee st., West End, paying $120; white tenants.

$1,050—Capitol ave. lot, cheap; between Bass and Love, 50 by 190.

Nice vacant lots in West End and Washington street.

C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO.
5 South Broad.

North Side Home $3,000.

Angier avenue, one block east of North Boulevard; new house; never been occupied; bath, gas, water, all street improvements down. VERY EASY TERMS.

S. B. Turman & Co.

16 South Broad Street.

Phone 674.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals for the erection of the First Baptist Church of Atlanta, Ga., will be received until 12 noon May 25, 1904. The Building Committee reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals. Drawings and specifications can be obtained at the office of the architect, G. L. Norrman, 845, Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga. Information furnished on application.—J. J. MADDOX, Chairman of the Building Committee, 15 Edgewood Ave.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Fulton Superior Court, Fall Term, 1904. No. 10436. Mrs. Ella Bowen vs. L. L. Bowen. To L. L. Bowen—Greeting: By order of court, you are hereby notified that on the 9th day of February, 1903, Mrs. Ella Bowen filed suit against you for divorce, and the same made returnable to the fall term, 1904, of said court. You are hereby required to be and appear at the fall term, 1904, of said court, to be held in and for said county on the first Monday in September, 1904, then and there to answer petitioner's complaint, as in default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness, the Honorable J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this the 23d day of April, 1904.

ARNOLD BROYLES,
Clerk Superior Court, Fulton County, Ga.

FOR RENT.

New 8-room House, 104 E. Linden, just completed; modern conveniences; $35 per month.

JOHN W. GRANT,
709 Prudential Bldg.

SPRING MILLINERY.

LATEST designs in chiffon and ready-to-wear hats; feathers cleaned and dyed. Mrs. C. H. Smith, 180 Peachtree.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the arrival and departure of passenger trains of the following roads, union depot, Atlanta, Ga.:

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

Arrive Daily From—	Depart Daily To—
Savannah. . . .7 35 am	Macon. . . . . 1 40 am
Macon . . . .11 20 am	Savannah. . . . 7 50 am
Savannah .. . 7 35 pm	Macon. . . . . 4 00 pm
	Savannah. . . . 9 00 pm
Suburban Trains:	Suburban Trains:
Daily, except Sunday.	Daily, except Sunday.
Jonesboro . . . 7 00 am	Hapeville. . . . 7 10 am
Hapeville . . . 8 15 am	Jonesboro. . . .12 20 pm
Jonesboro . . . 2 15 pm	Jonesboro. . . . 3 30 pm
Jonesboro . . . 5 45 pm	Jonesboro. . . . 6 10 pm
Sunday Only:	Sunday Only:
Jonesboro . . . 8 55 am	Hapeville. . . . 9 00 am
Hapeville . . .10 45 am	Jonesboro. . . .12 50 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

Arrive From—	Depart To—
Nashville . . . 7 30 am	Nashville. . . . 8 25 am
Marietta. . . . 8 35 am	Marietta. . . .12 10 pm
Nashville . . .11 45 am	Nashville. . . . 4 30 pm
Marietta. . . . 2 40 pm	Marietta. . . . 5 30 pm
Nashville . . . 7 30 pm	Nashville. . . . 8 30 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

Arrive From—	Depart To—
LaGrange . . . 8 20 am	*Montgomery . . 5 30 am
*Selma . . . .11 40 am	*Montgomery . .12 55 pm
*Selma . . . .12 40 pm	*Selma. . . . . 4 20 pm
*Montgomery . 7 35 pm	LaGrange. . . . 5 30 pm
*Selma . . . .11 40 pm	Montgomery. . .11 15 pm
Suburban Trains:	Suburban Trains:
Red Oak. . . . 8 00 am	Red Oak. . . . 6 00 am
College Park .10 00 am	College Park . . 8 30 am
Red Oak . . . 2 05 pm	Red Oak. . . . .12 15 pm
College Park . 5 30 pm	College Park . . 4 45 pm
Red Oak. . . . 7 50 pm	Red Oak. . . . . 6 05 pm

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Arrive From—	Depart To—
Norfolk. . . . 7 20 am	Norfolk . . . . . 8 00 pm
New York. . . . 3 55 pm	Clinton, S. C.. 7 40 am
Clinton, S. C.. 8 20 pm	New York . . .12 00 n'n

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Arrive From—	Depart To—
*Augusta . . . 5 00 am	*Augusta. . . . 7 55 am
Conyers. . . . 6 45 am	Lithonia . . . .10 05 am
Covington . . . 7 45 am	*Augusta. . . . 3 35 pm
*Augusta. . . .12 20 pm	Conyers. . . . . 5 00 pm
Lithonia . . . . 3 25 pm	Covington . . . 6 10 pm
*Augusta. . . . 8 15 pm	*Augusta. . . .11 45 pm

Southern Railway

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA.

5:30 A. M.—NO. 13 DAILY. Solid vestibule train. Pullmans and dining car to Cincinnati.
5:30 A. M.—NO. 30 DAILY to Columbus.
6:10 A. M.—NO. 35 DAILY. Pullmans to Birmingham and Kansas City; arrives Kansas City 9:45 a. m.
7:00 A. M.—NO. 16 DAILY. Brunswick.
7:50 A. M.—NO. 12 DAILY. Local to Charlotte, Danville and Richmond.
7:55 A. M.—NO. 7 DAILY. Chattanooga.
12:00 NOON—NO. 28 DAILY. Washington and Southwestern limited. Sleeping, library, observation and club cars through without change. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Ar. Washington 6:42 a. m.; New York 12:43 p. m.
12:45 NOON—NO. 40 DAILY. New York Express. Day coaches between Atlanta and Washington. Sleepers between Atlanta, Charlotte, Richmond and Washington. Arrives Richmond 7 a. m.; Washington 10:25 a. m.
4:10 P. M.—NO. 30 DAILY. Fort Valley.
4:10 P. M.—NO. 10 DAILY. Macon and Hawkinsville.
4:15 P. M.—NO. 87 DAILY. Pullman sleeping car and day coaches to Memphis; arrives Memphis 7:15 a. m.
4:40 P. M.—NO. 22 DAILY. Columbus Pullman palace sleeping car and day coaches.
4:30 P. M.—NO. 18 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. "Air Line Belle." To Toccoa.
5:00 P. M.—NO. 15 DAILY. Sleeper to Cincinnati. Sleeper Chattanooga to Louisville. Ar. Chattanooga 10:05 p. m.; Cincinnati 8:10
5:15 P. M.—NO. 25 DAILY. Makes all stops. a. m.; Louisville 10:25 a. m.
Arrives Anniston 5:30 p. m.
11:35 P. M.—NO. 97 NIGHT TRAIN TO BIRMINGHAM. Pullman sleeper and day coaches. Sleeper open 10 p. m. Arrives Birmingham 5:20 a. m.
11:50 P. M.—NO. 14 DAILY. Florida limited. Through sleepers to Jacksonville and Brunswick and St. Augustine; open 10:30 p. m. breakfast. Arrives Jacksonville 9:40 a. m.
12:00 NIGHT—NO. 38 DAILY, U. S. Fast Mail. Solid vestibuled train. Sleeping car to New York, Richmond. Coaches to Washington. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrives Washington 9:30 p. m.; New York 6:23 a. m.

Ticket Office: Kimball House and Union Depot. 'Phones: City Office, 142 Main; Depot, 179 Main.

USE

SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.'S MONEY ORDERS

for all your **Small Remittances**, by mail or otherwise.

Sold on all points in the United States, Canada, and on Havana, Cuba.

CHEAP AND CONVENIENT.
NO APPLICATION REQUIRED.

A receipt is given and money will be refunded if order is lost.

Sold at all agencies of the Southern Express Company at all reasonable hours.

RATES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

	cents		cents
Not Over $ 2.50	3	Not Over $102.50	33
" 5.00	5	" 105.00

See Thursday's Constitution for Atlanta's Leading Merchants' Midweek Bargains

every day call for

"old joe" whiskey

It's the best at the price, be sure to get the genuine red seal over cork protects you.

bluthenthal & bickart

"b & b"

the big house.

A. SATZKY

TAILOR AND IMPORTER

My stock of spring and Summer Woolens consisting of all the latest novelties is now in.

37 N.Forsyth St., Prudential Bldg.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

KLINDWORTH CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Founded 1900. Open this summer till August 1. Winter term begins September 8. Diplomas given. Boarding department.

For circulars, address KURT MUELLER, 235 Courtland Ave. Atlanta, Ga.

Gardner Home School for Girls.

607 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Superior educational and social advantages. Beautiful location.

Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Helen Gould, Mr. Robert A. Hemphill references.

LESSONS IN CHINA PAINTING.

Wm. Lycett, Atlanta, Ga., Pioneer Teacher south, 20 years and more on Whitehall st. White China, Gold, Colors, Brushes, etc. Teachers supplied and taught to teach.

Sullivan Crighton Business College ATLANTA, GA.

Our new Budget system of Bookkeeping completed in 3 months. Catalogue free.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND and Business University ATLANTA, GA.

The leading Business School of the South. Enter now. Catalogue free. Address A. C. Briscoe, Pres., or L. W. Arnold, Vice-Pres., Atlanta, Ga.

MORPHINE Opium or Whiskey habits cured at home without pain. 20 years a specialty. Over 10,000 treated. Endorsed by physicians. Cost within reach of all. Book of testimonials Free. Dr. WOOLLEY, 104 N. Fryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

One dollar round trip rate to Athens by the Seaboard Air Line every Sunday.

COLLIER PROPERTY

At auction THIS MORNING at 10:30. Every lot on its merit. Don't miss it. Ladies invited. Titles perfect. Terms easy.

$47.50 Safes and Vault Doors



"York" Grade the Best.

We sell Safes direct from the factory. Highest grade of Bank Vaults and Fixtures. Second-hand safes bought and sold; exchanged.

Steel Vault Fixtures to order. Write for catalogue and prices.

FIELDER & ALLEN CO. "The Office Outfitters" ATLANTA, GEORGIA, U. S. A. The Largest, the Oldest, the Reliable, the Progressive

COLLIER PROPERTY

At auction THIS MORNING at 10:30. Every lot on its merit. Don't miss it. Ladies invited. Titles perfect. Terms easy.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell, Jr., Sanders McDaniel, Hugh M. Dorsey, Arthur Heyman. DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL, Attorneys at Law. Offices 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 209 and 210 Kiser building. Long distance telephone, 820. Atlanta, Ga.

SPRING SPENDS DAY IN ATLANTA

The Populace Passed the Day Out of Doors Yesterday.

Spring spent yesterday in Atlanta. The coy sunshine and warm breezes so long looked forward to were both here in abundance, and the populace showed its joy thereat by coming out of doors, almost in a body.

As soon as Atlanta waked up and looked out of the windows yesterday it was perfectly patent that, at last, an ideal spring day had dawned, and on Sunday at that, when nobody had anything to do but to put on new light clothes and enjoy the glory of it.

All day the street cars were crowded by men, women and children, bound for the parks, where in the sunshine the green grass and flowers were enough to make the spirits bubble over. The very trees seemed to be enjoying themselves, and the foliage trembled gaily when childish laughter, borne by warm breezes, floated up into the green leaves.

And the clothes worn by the pleasure and fresh air seekers had a springish air likewise. They were all of light hues and included the filmy shirt waists worn by young misses, and the cool-looking straw hats worn by their escorts, for yesterday was a straw hat day par excellence.

And the merry populace, weary of winter, remained out among the flowers and trees until the spring sun disappeared in a red glow behind the western horizon, so that the cars were still packed and crowded as they rolled home from the parks while the twilight shadows were thickening.

RAILWAY NOTES.

A prominent railroad official had the following to say yesterday in regard to the subject of foreign immigration:

"Mr. Colville's letter and The Constitution's editorial brings to mind some very forceful and pertinent remarks on the subject of foreign immigration from Miss Lucy Graham Crozier, who has probably given more earnest thought to the needs of the south than any other man or woman interested in its development. While Miss Crozier has been particularly interested in the advancement of the mountain districts of North Georgia, East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, still she has been a student of all portions of and all conditions of the south. Miss Crozier is at present in New York and is constantly giving her attention to the 'qualities' of the different nationalities as represented in the immigration arriving at that port daily.

"Miss Crozier says: That nature demands variety and that sameness is the first condition of decay is so universally true that the most unlearned can recognize its application to social conditions in the south today as soon as presented. The man who rails against the jargon of foreign tongues is nine times in ten the man who is too lazy to acquaint himself with a foreign tongue, and the man or woman who prides himself or herself on the purity of his or her American blood is ignorant of the fact that 'pure blood' is in a fair way to become water.

"That the south needs a class of immigrants that will build up its agricultural interests, no one will dispute. That the south needs men who will ask 'How many bushels of grain or how many pounds of cotton or how many bushels of peaches is it possible to raise on a farm in this or that state and what school facilities have you for my children,'—that this is the man the most to be desired and is the man who deserves our consideration here and now, no one will dispute.

"Think of the poor Swedes, so many of whom were starving less than a year ago; when they are exactly the people we need for the south. These people will go into th fields and mountains, make excllen citizens, provide well for themselves and their families and help those among whom they settle—and all this in addition to relieving the congested centers of the east and the old country.

"But a word about the Italian since Mr. Colville has drawn attention to the Italian as an immigrant. In addition to my own study of the 'qualities' of immigrants of different nationalities I have come in contact with many women of the Citizens' League, all of whom have done serious work along these lines in New York, and I have been more and more convinced as investigations and discussions have advanced that the south could use a certain per cent of the Italians most advantageously. They are crazy to own a home and will starve themselves to save for a little piece of ground and to own a horse; they are socially inclined, love music, and are always glad to make part of any social gathering, and they are among the best road-makers. All of these characteristics would make them count with us of the south; then we are so far inland that they would never flock to us in any great numbers, so no one need get overexcited about 'pauper immigration' or 'offscouring of Europe.' The foreigner does not as a rule like the long stretches of unoccupied territory that our immense expanse affords.

"He is accustomed to closely settle districts and he fears the loneliness of the sparsely settled localities. So, I say to you and to your readers, go after the Swiss, the German, the Swede, the Italian through a state immigration officer, state immigration bureau, through your Greater Georgia Association, through the immigration bureau maintained by your railroads, by organization, through your legislative, municipal, commercial and educational bodies and the influential individuals throughout the southeast. The thing to do is to stop emigration and start immigration.

"You know I think that immigration is also the solution of the so-called negro problem. The fear of harm from the negro in the south today comes from the isolation of so many of its people. I mean the great ever-present menace to our women and children is in that quarter. If the south's white population can within the next five years be increased 100 or 200 hundred per cent, is not the danger from the negro criminal reduced in the same proportion simply from the fact that there is a sufficient number of people scattered throughout the south to furnish protection one to another? I think you can hardly hope to, if that is really what the southern people wish to do, transport the negro to Africa or the Philippines. I hardly see how you can make them go, how you can make them stay, nor is it quite clear who is to provide and pay for the cost of transportation. I think the negro problem fight must be a battle on "home grounds" and by increasing of numbers and not by dissipating our strength and fortunes trying to put the question up to some one else to solve. The south's hope is undoubtedly in immigration and in the building up from within when we get the increased numbers—a white population to cope with the Booker T. Washington's graduates twenty-five years hence; there will be many of them and they will be far in advance of their brothers who have idled and who have been given to vice and crime for so long."

Ticket Scalper Indicted.

The grand jury of Davidson county, Tennessee, sitting in Nashville yesterday, returned true bills in four separate cases instituted by the Railway Ticket Protective Bureau against Moses Henlein, who has for a number of years been doing business as a ticket broker in Nashville under the firm name of Henlein & Co.

Considerable evidence was found against Henlein in the records which Al Weinfeld on February 15, last, turned over to the bureau at the time he retired from the ticket brokerage business in Atlanta. These records placed the bureau in possession of valuable evidence against a number of ticket brokers doing business in this territory, as well as a number of passengers who, by committing the crime known as "false impersonation," or else by forgery, had used stolen tickets.

Indictments against a number of other brokers and some passengers will follow the indictments which have been found against Henlein, of Nashville.

Colds Are Not Confined to Winter.

Cheney's Expectorant cures a summer cold quicker than any other remedy. After trying several other medicines of a similar character, I am prepared to say that Cheney's Expectorant has no superior.

A. R. WILSON. St. Louis Mo.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LAST SURVIVING WIDOW OF REVOLUTION SOLDIER

IN THE little village of Newbern, nestling amidst the green hills of Pulaski county, Virginia, lives Mrs. Rebecca Mayo, the last surviving widow of a soldier of the revolution. In poverty and great bodily affliction this old matron is calmly awaiting the end.

More than seventy years ago, on November 24, 1834, she was married in Fluvanna county, Virginia, to Stephen Mayo, a member of the Virginia line, who was then an old man nearly four-score years of age. This old veteran entered the service in the fall of 1776 and remained therein until September, 1781. During his period of service he participated in a number of battles, among the most important of which were Brandywine and Germantown. At the close of his service he returned to his native state, Virginia, where he resided until his death.

At the age of 77 he was married to Rebecca Dawson, then less than 20 years of age. Her tender care gave added vigor to his old age. He died March 16, 1847, nearly thirteen years subsequent to his marriage.

For a long time prior to his death he was a pensioner, and later his widow became the recipient of a similar bounty from the government, which she has received for many years.

The comparatively small amount paid her as a pension has been insufficient to furnish her with a comfortable support, or, in fact, to provide her with enough to live upon, without additional aid. For years she has resided with a widowed daughter who is herself an invalid and more than 70 years of age. Mrs. Mayo is in a condition of absolute helplessness from paralysis and deafness. She requires the constant care and attention of some one, and naturally it has fallen upon the daughter to minister to the wants of the mother.

Aside from the small pension of twelve dollars per month, the only income which has come into the family has been the wages of two granddaughters who, by stress of circumstances, have been compelled to hire out as servants. On the three-quarters of an acre of ground which surrounds the cabin in which the family resides, a few vegetables are raised for the use of the household.

Thus it is that this old woman who has the unique distinction of being the last surviving widow of a soldier of the war of the revolution, has nearly reached her journey's end in ill health and great destitution, while the nation for which her husband fought and which he helped to found, has become the greatest and wealthiest on the face of the earth.

A knowledge of Mrs. Mayo's physical condition and financial circumstances led some of the leading citizens of Pulaski county to recently call the attention of congress to the merits of the case. They advised the Hon. Campbell Slemp, the representative from the ninth congressional district, and the only republican, by the way, in the Virginia delegation, of the facts, and he introduced a bill to increase Mrs. Mayo's pension. The bill was referred to the committee on pensions of the House of Representatives, and was speedily considered by that committee, which made a unanimously favorable report. The house promptly passed the bill, and the senate was equally as expeditious in doing justice to the aged pensioner. The act then went to the president for approval.

The increase allowed by the act of congress is from twelve to twenty-five dollars per month. The additional sum will doubtless bring joy into the household in Southwestern Virginia.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CALL 'PHONE 100 and reserve your PULLMAN space over the Seaboard Air Line. Through cars to all eastern points.

THE COLLIER PROPERTY

on Peachtree, West Peachtree, Collier and Fifteenth Streets, will be sold at Auction this morning at 10:30 o'clock. The owners of the land have decided to put no price or limit on the lots, but will

Let the Public Appraise the Property

and every lot will be put up and sold on its merit, at just what it will bring in the plain old fashioned, fair-and-square, free-for-all style. It is unnecessary to indulge in any word painting; this is the most desirable residence property ever placed on the market and is now for the first time in nearly fifty years available.

The titles are perfect, the terms easy---one-fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years with six per cent interest.

Ladies Are Particularly Invited To Attend the Sale.

E. P. BLACK & SON. E. P. ANSLEY.

FORREST & GEORGE ADAIR.

NEW HOUSES OE JACKSON STREET FOR RENT.

We have had consigned with us for rent three very desirable and pretty north side houses, now in course of erection, and which will be completed about May 1. These are Nos. 457, 459 and 461 Jackson street, between North avenue and Ponce de Leon. The location is exceptionally good, being one of the prettiest north side streets, with plenty of shade and car facilities. The houses are modern in every respect; are well built, having double floors and storm sheating, and very conveniently arranged. No. 461 is equipped with furnace, and the other two houses with open grates. Price, 457 and 459, $36; 461, $38.

FORREST & GEORGE ADAIR.

Success is the goal, and the best printing the short road.

Foote & Davies Company, the Best in Printing and the Allied Arts, 65 East Alabama Street, Atlanta.

THE BON AIR,

384-6 PEACHTREE ST., Atlanta, Ga

Attractive Family and Transient Hotel. Caters exclusively to refined people. Rates—American plan, $7 to $10 per week; two persons in one room, $14 to $17 per week and $50 to $65 per month. The elegant location, spacious verandas, splendid, large and airy parlors make the Bon Air a delightful summer stopping place.

TRY AS MANY

hotels as you wish, but after all you will say there are not many with "that comfortable, homelike air," possessed in so marked a degree by

THE WESTMINSTER

16th Street and Irving Place NEW YORK

One block East from Union Square

AND ALSO

THE WELLINGTON

Seventh Avenue and 55th Street NEW YORK

Two blocks from Central Park.

European Plan. Liberal Management. Moderate Rates.

YOUR patronage is earnestly desired.

A. W. EAGER.

TODAY

At 10:30 o'clock the Collier property on Peachtree and West Peachtree will be sold at auction. Terms easy. Ladies expected

THE ARAGON



AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

American Plan, $2.00 per day and up. The finest Cafe in the city.

J. LEE BARNES, Prop.

ATLANTA, GA

Hotel Grenoble.

High Class and Family Transient Hotel, European Plan

7th Avenue and 56th Street, New York.

Unsurpassed location, opposite Carnegie Hall, within three blocks of Central Park.

MODERN-FIREPROOF-SELECT

Broadway cars pass the door, and connect for all points of interest. Cuisine and service the best.

A. E. DICK, Proprietor.

Also proprietor of Long Beach Hotel, Long Beach, L. I. Less than one hour from New York City.

Special Notices.

FUNERAL NOTICE

CUMMINGS—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cummings, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Lambright, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hollingsworth, Misses Maggie and Marie Mosley and Messrs. Robert and W. S. Mosley are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. J. E. Cummings today (Monday) at 2:30 p. m. from the residence, 52 Currier street. The following gentlemen will please act as pallbearers and meet at the office of H. M. Patterson, 32 Peachtree street, at 2 p. m.: T. J. Bracken, J. N. Wallace, W. M. Alsabrook, C. F. Marston, O. R. Penn and J. W. Armisted

MEETING NOTICE.

Members of Capitol Lodge, No. 90, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to meet at the hall, corner of Broad and Alabama streets, at 1:30 p. m., Monday, April 25, to attend the funeral of our departed brother, J. E. Cummings. Members of sister lodges are cordially invited to attend.

E. F. MARSTON, Noble Grand.
ROBERT W. HYNDS, Secretary.

MEETING NOTICE.

A regular convocation of Mt. Zion chapter, R. A. M., will be held in Masonic hall, corner Mitchell and Forsyth streets, at 8 p. m. Work in the Mark and Past Master's degrees. All companions qualified fraternally invited.

A. H. VAN DYKE, High Priest.
P. M. HUBBARD, Secretary.

M. M. Mauck, 42 Peachtree Street. Paints, paper, painting, paper-hanging.

WALL PAPER

The largest stock in Georgia. We employ only competent paper hangers, and guarantee all work done. See our line.

GEORGIA PAINT & GLASS CO, 40 Peachtree. 'Phone 1046.

PAINTS

We handle only the highest grade goods—paints that have stood the test. Consult us if you have painting of any description to do.

Georgia Paint and Glass Company, 40 Peachtree.

BIJOU

Tonight—All This Week---Matinee Tomorrow.

BIJOU OPERA CO.

In Frank Daniels' Great Success

"THE AMEER"

40 Clever Artists Under the Direction of OTIS HARLAN.

Same Bijou prices.

TAKE PONCE DE LEON CARS.

Bell Phones 353 and 354 North. Standard Phones 212 and 213

PONCE DE LEON COMMISSION CO.,

Complete Leased Wire Service.

Cor. Railroad and Ponce de Leon Circle ATLANTA GA.

Cotton Seed Oil And Gin Machinery.

Not in Any Combination or Trust.

Complete plants from 15 to 200 tons capacity. Special small oil plants for ginneries. Complete Cotton ginning systems.

E. Van Winkle Gin and Machine Wks. ATLANTA, GA.

One dollar round trip rate to Athens by the Seaboard Air Line every Sunday.

THE SEA TRIP —OF THE— OLD DOMINION LINE

Makes a most attractive route to

New York and Northern and Eastern Summer Resorts.

Express steamships leave Norfolk, Va., daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 p. m., for New York, direct, affording opportunity for through passengers from the south, southwest and west to visit Richmond, Old Point Comfort, Ocean View and Virginia Beach en route.

For tickets and general information apply to railroad ticket agents, or to M. B. CROWELL, Genl. Agt., Norfolk, Va., J. F. MAYER, Agt., 1212 East Main St., Richmond, Va.

H. B. WALKER, V. P. & T. M.

J. J. BROWN, General Passenger Agent, NEW YORK, N. Y.

One dollar round trip rate to Athens by the Seaboard Air Line every Sunday.